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2.
REPORT

OF

The Adjutant General

State of Maryland



FOR

1918-1919

PRESS OF
THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER
ANNAPOLIS, MD.



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STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., 18th December, 1919.

*To His Excellency,
The Governor of Maryland,
Annapolis, Maryland.*

SIR :

In compliance with the Militia Law of Maryland, Code of Public General Laws, of Maryland, 1916, I beg to submit herewith my report upon the operations of the Military Department of the State for the years 1918-1919. My last report submitted to you the work of this Office up to the close of the year 1917 and gave you an outline of the military operations in Maryland to that date.

The principal work of this Office in 1918 was the administration of the Selective Service Law, which was in operation until after the signing of the armistice, November 11th, 1918. Full particulars and statistics of this work you will find embodied in Tables Nos. 1 to 24 in this report.

The handling of the Selective Service Law in this State was most satisfactorily accomplished through the efficient and faithful work of the members of our District, Local, Medical Advisory and Legal Advisory Boards, and all others connected with this Department. There were four registrations under the Selective Service Law—

June 5th, 1917,

June 5th, 1918,

August 24th, 1918,

September 12th, 1918.

The total number registered in Maryland was 312,417. Of this number were classified 222,040, 83,550 of which were placed in Class I and of this number 34,412 were inducted into service.

All those registered between the ages of 37 and 45 were not classified and after the signing of the armistice classifying ceased, leaving a total number unclassified of 90,377. In the appended tables of this report are statistics showing the results of the registration and classifications in Maryland. In the administration of

the Selective Service Law, the permanent personnel under this Office was about 2,265, excluding your Excellency and myself who were officials in charge of the administration of the Selective Service Law, and a temporary personnel of registrars of 8,000, making the entire number connected with the administration of the Selective Service Law in this State 10,265.

Maryland should be proud of her record in this war, as there entered the service from Maryland a total of 52,245, divided as follows—

In the Army.....	10,144
In the Navy.....	6,913
In the Marine Corps.....	776
In the National Army.....	34,412

From all reports the men from Maryland acquitted themselves most creditably, as is evidenced by the official reports of the War Department. The National Guard of Maryland was principally in the 29th Division of the Army which took active part in the Argonne and Meuse sectors of the battlefield and the organizations from this State which took part in these battles upheld the traditions of our State. The 115th Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel M. A. Reckord of Bel Air was the largest unit composed entirely of National Guard troops that our State had in the Army and no regiment is more highly spoken of by the officials of the War Department.

Maryland was represented in the 42nd or "Rainbow" Division by the 117th Trench Mortar Battery, which was formed from the 3rd and 4th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Maryland and commanded by Captain Robert J. Gill, who was promoted in the service and returned with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This battery was the first unit of the National Guard to reach the front and the history of the 42nd Division shows it to have taken a most active part in the campaigns of this Division.

The units composed of the men who went from Maryland under the Selective Service Law that saw service at the front were principally in the 79th Division. The 313th Infantry was composed of Maryland men and commanded by Colonel Claude B. Swezey of the Regular Army. This regiment was in the charge and capture of Montfaucon and acquitted itself with dis-

tinguished gallantry that is testified to in all reports of this action.

Maryland was represented, I am sure in every division of the Army, but I have only mentioned those divisions in which were the larger bodies of our men.

The Maryland Naval Militia was called into service with the Navy under the command of Commander Charles F. Macklin, but its service was not continued by the Navy as an organization. The members of this organization were assigned to special and particular duties which were performed with distinct ability, and both officers and men have been commended for the efficient manner in which they filled the positions to which they were assigned. Many of the officers and men won promotion in the service, among this number being Commander Charles F. Macklin, who returned with the rank of Captain.

I believe that the new National Guard will soon be organized and with the personnel which has so far been selected as officers should insure an efficient force. The officers selected so far have practically all had field experience in the war and it is hoped that in addition to the National Guard officers we can secure the services of a number of officers who served in the Regular Army and National Army. The units for which the State has been called upon necessitate a somewhat different organization of the Guard than that in existence at the time of the President's call for the World War. Maryland is called upon for one infantry Brigade, composed of two regiments, two batteries of field artillery and one field hospital company, which it is understood is to be enlarged by the addition of one other battery of artillery, making a battalion of artillery, two machine gun battalions and one machine gun troop.

If the State of Maryland is to fill this ultimate allotment it will be very difficult to do so with the present armory facilities. It is the belief of this Office that the State should utilize the lot which it owns at the corner of Maryland and North Avenues, Baltimore, known as the 4th Regiment Armory lot, for the erection of an armory suitable to house a battalion of artillery and one or two machine gun battalions or a battalion of engineers in place of a machine gun battalion, should such authority be granted. The State also owns a lot in Cumberland which it purchased with the idea of erecting an armory for an infantry com-

pany. There is now in course of organization the 1st Regiment of Infantry, which will be composed of companies in the various cities and towns in our State, and Cumberland should furnish one of these companies. If it is the intention of Maryland to meet the allotment made it by the War Department, facilities will have to be furnished for housing the troops and for the care of the material and equipment issued by the Government. This is one of the requirements placed upon the State by the National Defense Act. In view of the prospective allotments to this State, believing that it is your wish to have the Maryland National Guard equal to that of any other State in efficiency, I recommend that an armory be built on the 4th Regiment Armory site in Baltimore, for the reasons previously outlined and that infantry company armories be erected in Cumberland and Hagerstown. Hagerstown has always furnished a first class company, and has never had an armory. In fact, the armory facilities at Hagerstown have been such that it has been difficult to hold a company and take proper care of the supplies and equipment. The value of the material and equipment furnished the National Guard by the Government in our State amounts to several hundred thousand dollars and as the responsibility for the care of this property is placed upon the State proper facilities should be made for its protection.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland Reception and Memorial Committee, appointed by the Governor, of which I was Chairman, recommended that a suitable medal be issued to all those who entered the military and naval service of our country from Maryland, and I take pleasure in adding the recommendation of this Office that the legislature authorize the issue of such a medal and provide an appropriation for carrying out this recommendation.

Under Chapter 311, Acts of 1916, the Maryland Legislature authorized the issue to the soldiers of Maryland who participated in the Spanish-American War a medal, but no appropriation was ever made for carrying out the provisions of this act and it is recommended that an appropriation be made by the legislature of 1920 and a medal presented to all those who were in the military service of the Government in the Spanish War and in cases where the soldier has died, that the medal be presented to his family. It is true that this war took place some years since and

that while the service in this war was not, perhaps, as great as in the War of 1917-18, nevertheless, these men responded to the country's call as volunteers and this service should receive the recognition of the State.

I take the liberty of again bringing to your attention the question of the Governor's staff. In doing this, I fully appreciate the services which have been rendered by those gentlemen who have composed the staffs of former Governors, but as the tendency in all military organizations is towards active duty in connection with the Federal authorities, I am of the opinion that the Governor's Staff should be selected from among the officers of the National Guard, and detailed to service on his Staff without being relieved from any of their other duties in the National Guard. This gives the Governor a military staff composed of officers who are not only recognized by the State, but also by the Federal Government. The Governor should be authorized to detail not exceeding ten officers from the National Guard to serve as his personal staff. I believe that there should be a military aide to the Governor, and I recommend that the Governor be authorized to appoint an officer to perform the duties of a Military Secretary to the Governor and such other duties as may be assigned him by the Adjutant General. This officer could be in place of the position of Assistant Adjutant General, which is now provided in our present laws.

This Office will submit for consideration of the legislature a bill revising the present military laws so as to bring them more in accordance with the Federal laws under which the National Guard must operate.

The importance of the National Guard, not only to the Government, but to our State, has never seemed to be fully appreciated by our citizens and it is hoped that your Excellency will, as opportunities are presented, bring this matter as forcibly as possible to the attention of our citizens and urge upon them the necessity of their giving their full support to the National Guard, which they can do in many ways. The members of the National Guard need the encouragement of their fellow citizens and the success of the National Guard depends largely upon the attitude which the employer assumes towards it. Since the reorganization of the National Guard in the several States has been taken up I have received copies of resolutions passed by the commercial

bodies of several cities, fully indorsing the reorganization of the Guard and in some instances, the employers have publicly agreed to permit their employees to attend to all military duties without the loss of pay and the time consumed for military purposes not charged against their regular holidays. In fact, in one case it was suggested that the employer pay his men one dollar for each military assembly attended. When consideration is given to the great value of the National Guard to the State, this is very little in return and I believe that if the matter is properly presented to our employers, they will be as liberal and patriotic as the employers in other States.

Maryland was the pioneer in so many instances of war preparations that she should not fall behind the other States in properly providing for the support of the National Guard, which the Great War demonstrated to be such an important adjunct to the Regular Army.

When the National Guard was called into service at the beginning of the War, Maryland was left without any troops and by authority granted by Chapter 26, Acts of the Special Session of the Legislature, 1917, the State Guard was organized, composed of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Maryland State Guard. I wish to bring to your attention the splendid service which has been rendered by this organization and to testify to the credit which is due the officers and men who responded to the State's call, and have since served in the State Guard. This service did not present the glamour of service in the Army and as home service it perhaps was not fully appreciated by the people generally, but the character of this service, stripped as it was of all those attractive features of the Army in the field, entitles those who composed this regiment to the thanks and appreciation of our State.

The Legislature of 1918 created a State Armory Commission composed of the Governor, Comptroller and the Adjutant General, in whose charge was placed all the State owned armories and leased armories. It has been customary and there is included in the budget of this Office this year's appropriation for the maintenance of these armories and it occurs to me that perhaps this appropriation should be made direct to the State Armory Commission. This is brought to your attention for such consideration as you may consider the suggestion worthy.

This Office has endeavored to secure the records of all men from Maryland that served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the war and has installed a card system for recording the service of all the men. This work is now well advanced and it is my intention to have the military records of Maryland for the Great War as complete as possible.

I wish to testify to the faithful and conscientious manner in which the clerks and employees of this Office have worked in the interest of the State and with the splendid co-operation which I have had from them the many duties devolving upon this Office in the past two years have been handled economically and with a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing to you my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration received from you.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. WARFIELD.

The Adjutant General.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REGISTRATION.

Class of	Dates					Aggregate.
	5 June 1917.	5 June and 24 Aug. 1918.	12 19 to 36 years.	September, 1918. 37 to 45 years.	18 years.	
June, 1917	121918	.....	.....	.....	.....	121918
June, 1918 .....	.....	12464	.....	.....	.....	12464
September, 1918 .....	.....	.....	76113	88326	13596	178035
Grand Total						312417

NOTE:—The registrations of 5th June, 1917, 5th June and 24th August, 1918, embraced all men who had reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of registration and who had not reached their thirty-second birthday on the date of registration. The Class of June, 1917, and June, 1918, were not divided into age groups as in the case of the Class of September, 1918.

APPENDIX No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION.

Showing the totals of each registration in the five general classes of classification as authorized by the regulations of the Provost Marshal General.

Class.	Class of June, 1917.	Class of June, 1918.	Class of September, 1918.			Aggregate.
			Age Group 19 to 36 years.	Age Group 37 to 45 years.	Age Group 18 years.	
I....	37274	6924	27196	.....	12156	83550
II....	11729	1622	7173	.....	100	20624
III....	4212	478	2050	.....	324	7064
IV....	45210	997	31755	.....	183	78145
V....	23489	2443	6365	.....	360	32657
Grand total of classification ...	121914	12464	74539	.....	13123	222040
Not classified	4	.....	1574	88326	473	90377

NOTE:—The signing of the armistice on 11th November, 1918, make the classification of the age group of 37 to 45 years unnecessary and by orders of the Provost Marshal General the requirements therefor were revoked.

APPENDIX No. 3.

CLASS 1.

Grouped according to availability for military service.

NOTES—Involuntary inductions were restricted to Class 1 registrants; voluntary inductions permitted from all classes. Inductions shown in this table were involuntary, *i. e.* ordered.

Group Designation.	Totals as of 11th November, 1918 (date of armistice).		
	White.	Colored.	Total.
General Service men available for future calls classified and physically qualified...	7669	3058	10727
Limited Service Men available for future calls	3187	1088	4275
Remediable groups (men held for medical or surgical attention)	604	185	789
Emergency Fleet (G. S. men permitted to work in shipyards).....	1769	144	1913
Delinquents (men failing to comply with orders of Local Boards but who had not yet become deserters under the law).....	3479	1838	5317
Deserters (not accepted at camp).....	685	681	1366
Physical Examinations Pending:			
A—Before Local Board.....	19117	6337	25454
B—Before Medical Advisory Board.....	287	74	361
C—Before District Board on appeal.....	.....	.....	.....
Inducted and sent to camp (including accepted deserters)	24720	9692	34412
Called for induction on all pending calls (11th Nov., 1918)	34	.....	34
Aggregates, white and colored, Class 1, and grand aggregate	60551	22999	83550

NOTE:—In the above table no 37 to 45 year old registrants appear as this age group were not classified, the signing of the armistice making such classification unnecessary.

APPENDIX No. 4.**CLASS 1.**

Number and status of registrants placed in this class. Embracing the following:		Number.
Division		
A.	Single men without dependent relatives.....	70612
B.	Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who had habitually failed to support his family	691
C.	Married man dependent upon wife for support.....	171
D.	Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor	75
E.	Unskilled or not a necessary farm laborer.....	1572
F.	Unskilled or not a necessary industrial laborer.....	3334
G.	Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification was claimed.....	911
H.	Registrant who fails to submit Questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification was claimed	2648
I.	Registrant who was not deferred and not included in any of the above divisions.....	1547
X.	Registrants who claims deferment on account of recent marriage contracted subsequent to 17th May, 1917, and prior to 15th January, 1918 (Sec. 72, S. S. R. changes No. 5).....	1989
Total classified, Class 1.....		83550

APPENDIX No. 5.**CLASS 2.**

Embracing the following:		Number.
Division		
A.	Married man with children, or father of motherless children where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings of wife) available, and that the removal of such registrants will not deprive such dependents of support	2593
B.	Married man, without children, whose wife, although registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without hardship or suffering..	8923
C.	Necessary skilled farmer labor in a necessary agricultural enterprise	4267
D.	Necessary skilled industrial laborer in a necessary industrial enterprise	3446
X.	Registrant who claims deferment on account of recent marriage contracted subsequent to 17th May, 1917, and prior to 15th January, 1918, and which claim is valid	1395
Total classified, Class 2.....		20624

APPENDIX No. 6.**CLASS 3.**

Division	Embracing the following:	Number.
A.	Man with dependent children (not his own), but towards whom he stands in relation of parent....	311
B.	Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.....	4269
C.	Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.....	453
D.	County or municipal officer.....	23
E.	Highly trained firemen or policemen in the service of a municipality	76
F.	Necessary custom house clerk.....	15
G.	Necessary employee of the United States in the transmission of the mails.....	159
H.	Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.....	108
I.	Necessary employee in the service of the United States	417
J.	Necessary assistant, associate, hired manager of necessary agricultural	852
K.	Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of a necessary industrial enterprise.....	190
L.	Necessary assistant or associate manager of a necessary industrial enterprise.....	191
Total classified in Class 3.....		7064

APPENDIX No. 7.**CLASS 4.**

Division	Embracing the following:	Number.
A.	Man whose wife and children are mainly dependent upon his labor for support.....	75159
B.	Mariner actually employed in sea service of a citizen or merchant in the United States.....	572
C.	Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.....	1736
D.	Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.....	678
Total classified, Class 4.....		78145

APPENDIX No. 8.**CLASS 5.**

Division	Embracing the following:	Number.
A.	Officer—legislative, judicial or executive—of the United States or of a State, Territory or of the District of Columbia.....	77
B.	Regularly or duly ordained minister of religion.....	557
C.	Student who on May 18, 1917, or on May 20, 1918, or since May 20, 1918, was preparing for ministry in recognized theological or divinity school, or who on May 20, 1918, or since May 20, 1918, was preparing for practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical school.....	670
D.	Persons in the military or naval service of the United States	7076
E.	Alien enemy	2326
F.	Resident alien (not enemy) who claims exemption...	7580
G.	Persons totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.....	13882
H.	Persons morally unfit to be soldiers in the United States Army	236
I.	Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation	76
J.	Persons discharged from the Army on the ground of alienage or upon diplomatic request.....	8
K.	Subject or citizens of co-belligerent country who has enlisted or enrolled in the forces of such country under the terms of a treaty between such country and the United States providing for reciprocal military service of their respective citizens and subjects	4
L.	Subject or citizen of neutral country who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and has withdrawn such intention under provisions of Act of Congress approved 9th July, 1918	8
M.	Members of well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on 18th May, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members participating in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein	157
Total classified, Class 5.....		32657

APPENDIX No. 9.*Enlistments.*

Comparison between enlistments and inductions in the State of Maryland from 2nd April, 1918, to 11th November, 1918.

Branch of Service:	Number.
Army	10144
Navy	6913
Marine Corps	776

Inductions.

National Army	34412
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Recapitulation.

Enlistments	17833
Inductions	34412

Total from Maryland..... 52245

APPENDIX No. 10.

Number of Personnel in the Selective Service System in the
State of Maryland from April, 1917, to March, 1919.

Personnel.	State Hdqrs. (1)	District Boards. (3)	Local Boards. (53)	Legal Advisory Boards. (57)	Medical Advisory Boards (9)	Boards of Instruc- tion. (17)
Governor	1					
Adjutant General	1					
Assistant to the Adjutant Gen'l	1					
Medical Aide ...	1					
Civilian Clerks..	8	12	107		9	
Enlisted Men ...			11			
Board Members.		16	159	175	171	71
Add. Members...		1				
Asso. Members..				1465		
Government Ap- peal Agents ...			53			
Inspectors	3					
Assigned from Off. of The Adj. Gen'l	1					
U. S. Disb. Officer	1					
Totals.....	17	29	330	1640	180	71

Number of Permanent Personnel.....	2267
Number of volunteer registrars	8000

Total personnel engaged	10267
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APPENDIX No. 11.

Exhibiting the number, character and qualification of "Calls" received from the Provost Marshal General for induction of registrants under the Selective Service Law for military service, between 5th June, 1917, and the 11th November, 1918.

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
Allotment for 5th June to 15th Dec. 1917.		(During the period 5th June to 15th December, 1917, calls were not numbered, and they were made by one general allotment to be filled in sequence of Order numbers without regard to color, except such Order numbers that received exemption under the then existing regulations.)		
	General Service	Run of the Draft.	7096	
	General Service	Signal Corps	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	Photographers.	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	Photographers.	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	Photographers.	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	Photographers.	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	(Not received by Maryland.)	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	Photographers.	No. of avail-ables.	
	General Service	Engineer Corps.	Can- celled.	
	General Service	Engineer Corps.	Can- celled.	
	General Service	Engineer Corps.	Can- celled.	

APPENDIX No. 11 — (Continued).

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
11 to 30	Limited Service	(Not received by Maryland.)		
31		Coast Artillery.	9	
32 and 33	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
34		Photographers.	25	
35 to 40	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
41		Stenographers.	78	
42 to 48	Limited Service	(Not received by Maryland.)		
49		Wireless Telegraphers.	45	
50 to 71	General Service	(Not received by Maryland.)		
72		Run of Draft, Class 1.	185	
73 to 145	General Service	(Not received by Maryland.)		
146		Run of Draft, Class 1.	2120	
147 to 169	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
170		Grammar School Graduates with mechanical aptitude.	330	
171 to 203	General Service	(Not received by Maryland.)		
204		Run of Draft, Class 1.	330	
205 to 216	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
217		Grammar School Graduates with mechanical aptitude.	150	
218 to 224	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
225		Chemists.	3	
226 to 230	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
231		Carpenters and helpers.	3	
232 to 241	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
242		Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.	2	
243 to 248	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
249		Bricklayers.	3	
250	Special	Electrical, railroad and computing engineers.	2	
251 to 281	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
282		Yardmasters and Switchmen.	2	
283-284	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
285		Auto Mechanics and Helpers.	13	
286 to 289	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
290		Construction Foremen.	2	
291 to 294	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
295		Stenographers.	3	
296 to 298	Special	(Not received by Maryland.)		
299		Brakemen, Flagmen and Conductors.	3	

APPENDIX No. 11 —(Continued).

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
300		(Not received by Maryland.)		
301	Special	Clerks.	6	
302 TO 316		(Not received by Maryland.)		
317	Special	Chauffeurs.	9	
318		(Not received by Maryland.)		
319	Special	Commissary Storekeepers.	2	
320-321		(Not received by Maryland.)		
322	Special	Electricians.	3	
323 TO 325		(Not received by Maryland.)		
326	Special	Instrument Maker or Repairman.	1	
327-328		(Not received by Maryland.)		
329	Special	Photographers.	2	
330 TO 335		(Not received by Maryland.)		
336	Special	Telephone Operator.	1	
337 TO 371		(Not received by Maryland.)		
372	General	Run of Draft, Class 1.	2389	
373 TO 405		(Not received by Maryland.)		
406	Special	Brakeman, Flagman or Conductor.	1	
407 TO 417		(Not received by Maryland.)		
418	Special	Gunsmith.	1	
419 TO 424		(Not received by Maryland.)		
425	Special	Draftsmen.	3	
426 TO 431		(Not received by Maryland.)		
432	Special	Locomotive Hostler.	1	
433 TO 435		(Not received by Maryland.)		
436	Special	Air-brake Inspectors.	2	
437 TO 440		(Not received by Maryland.)		
441	Special	Locomotive Engineer or Fireman.	1	
442 TO 454		(Not received by Maryland.)		
455	Special	Mechanic, or Helper.	1	
456 TO 503		(Not received by Maryland.)		
504	Special	Brakemen, Firemen and Conductors.	25	
505-506		(Not received by Maryland.)		
507	Special	Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.	7	
508 TO 518		(Not received by Maryland.)		
519	Special	Locomotive Hostlers.	11	
520 TO 523		(Not received by Maryland.)		
524	Special	Railroad Car Repairmen.	16	
525	Special	Boilermakers and Helpers.	23	
526 TO 529		(Not received by Maryland.)		
530	Special	Electrical Crane Operators.	8	
531 TO 533		(Not received by Maryland.)		

APPENDIX No. 11 — (Continued).

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
534	Special	Gunsmiths, Operatives in gun factories, Instrument Makers and Repairmen; selected from Class 1. Class 2 or Class 3.	16 9	
535 TO 538		(Not received by Maryland.)		
539	Special	Hostlers and Stablemen.	25	
540 TO 648		(Not received by Maryland.)		
649	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		2500
650 TO 663		(Not received by Maryland.)		
664	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	2150	
665 TO 686		(Not received by Maryland.)		
687	Limited Service	Carpenters.	6	
688 TO 691		(Not received by Maryland.)		
692	Limited Service	Locomotive Repairman.	1	
693 TO 706		(Not received by Maryland.)		
707	Limited Service	Piledriver Foremen.	2	
708-709		(Not received by Maryland.)		
710	Limited Service	Laborers.	28	
711 TO 764		(Not received by Maryland.)		
765	General	Grammar School Graduates with mechanical aptitude.		123
766 TO 826		(Not received by Maryland.)		
827	General	Grammar School Graduates with mechanical aptitude.		309
828		(Not received by Maryland.)		
829	General	Run of Draft, Class 1.		600
830 TO 852		(Not received by Maryland.)		
853	General	Run of Draft, Class 1.	2000	
854 TO 901		(Not received by Maryland.)		
902	Special	Blacksmith.	5	
903 TO 973		(Not received by Maryland.)		
974	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	700	
975 TO 982		(Not received by Maryland.)		
983	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	75	
984 TO 1010		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1011	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		1000
1012 TO 1032		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1033	Limited Service	Physicians.	7	

APPENDIX No. 11 — (Continued).

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
1034	General	Axman.	1	
1035	General	Blacksmiths.	2	
1036	General	Boatman.	1	
1037	General	Bridge Carpenter.	2	
1038	General	Cabinet Maker.	1	
1039 TO 1043		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1044	General	Cooks.	3	
1045 TO 1050		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1051	General	Lithographer.	1	
1052		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1053	General	Bugler.	1	
1054-1055		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1056	General	Powderman.	1	
1057		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1058	General	Rigger.	2	
1059		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1060	General	Shoemakers.	2	
1061 TO 1063		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1064	General	Telephone Operators.	3	
1065	General	Timbermen.	3	
1066	General	Topographer.	1	
1067 TO 1074		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1075	Limited Service	Cooks.	9	
1076 TO 1105		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1106	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1, with at least 4 years' schooling.	290	
1107-1108		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1109	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	100	
1110 TO 1115		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1116	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		378
1117 TO 1129		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1130	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	3850	
1131 TO 1162		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1163	Special	Auto Repairmen.	25	
1164 TO 1166		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1167	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	75	
1168-1169		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1170	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	5	
1171 TO 1199		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1200	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	470	
1201 TO 1206		(Not received by Maryland.)		

APPENDIX No. 11 —(Continued).

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
1207	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		258
1208 TO 1226		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1227	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	400	
1228 TO 1256		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1257	Limited Service	Clerks.	11	
1258 TO 1314		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1315	Limited Service	Stenographers and Typists.	25	
1316 TO 1326		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1327	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		1200
1328 TO 1350		(Not received by Maryland.)		
1351	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		Can-
1352 TO 1375		(Not received by Maryland.)	900	celled.
1376	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1.	250	
1377 TO		(Not received by Maryland.)		
A-1428		Grammar School education		
A-1429	General	with mechanical aptitude.	100	
A-1430 TO		(Not received by Maryland.)		
A-1456		Run of the Draft, Class 1.	651	
A-1457	General	(Not received by Maryland.)		
A-1458 TO		Run of the Draft, Class 1.		
A-1475		(Not received by Maryland.)		
N-1476	Limited Service	Coal passers for Navy.	Can-	
N-1477 TO		(Not received by Maryland.)	celled.	35
A-1483		Run of the Draft, Class 1.	372	
A-1484	General	(Not received by Maryland.)		
A-1485 TO		Run of Draft, Class 1.		
A-1536		(Not received by Maryland.)		
A-1537	General	Run of Draft, Class 1.	Can-	
A-1538 TO		(Not received by Maryland.)	celled.	398
A-1552		Run of the Draft, Class 1.		
A-1553	General	(Not received by Maryland.)	Can-	
A-1554 TO		Run of the Draft, Class 1.	celled.	470
A-1565		(Not received by Maryland.)		
N-1566	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1.		
N-1567 TO		Navy.	10	Can-
N-1570		(Not received by Maryland.)		celled.

APPENDIX No. 11 — (Continued).

Number of Call.	Character of Call.	Qualifications required by the Call.	Number of men called.	
			White.	Colored.
N-1571	General	Run of the Draft, Class 1, Navy.	10	Cancelled.
N-1572 TO N-1581	General	(Not received by Maryland.)	Cancelled.	10
N-1582		Run of the Draft, Class 1,		
N-1583 TO N-1587	Limited Service	(Not received by Maryland.)	600	Cancelled.
A-1588		Run of the Draft, Class 1.		
A-1589	Limited Service	Run of the Draft, Class 1, Navy,	20	Cancelled.
N-1590				
N-1591 TO N-1605	General	(Not received by Maryland.)	10	Cancelled.
N-1606		Run of the Draft, Class 1, Navy,		

N-1606 was the last call made by the Provost Marshal General, the Armistice intervening as of 11th November, 1918.

Calls A-1537; A-1533; N-1570; N-1582; A-1588; N-1590 and N-1606, marked "Cancelled" were required to be filled on or after 11th November, 1918, but the Armistice made this unnecessary and the calls, therefore, were cancelled by orders received from the Provost Marshal General.

RESUME OF DRAFT CALLS.

From 5 June to 15 December, 1917, calls were not numbered, but such calls were filled with.....	7096	men
From 16 December, 1917, to 11 November, 1918, there were received:		
51 calls for General Service men (physically qualified and finally classified for general service).....	23929	"
38 special calls for general service men (men with qualifications for skilled or professional work).....	823	"
19 calls for Limited Service men (not qualified for general service but qualified physically for staff corps or departmental service in either general service or skilled or professional work	1118	"
Deserters apprehended and inducted.....	703	"
10 calls received but subsequently cancelled owing to Flu epidemic conditions in mobilization camps or signing of the Armistice, for 2463 men.		
Inductions by "competent orders" received from the Provost Marshal General (men selected in advance of a call)	356	"
Inducted under special authority and regulations for the Students' Army Training Corps.....	384	"
Total inductions.....	34412	"

APPENDIX No. 11 —(Continued).

List of specially skilled occupations and professions designated in special calls filled by induction:

Auto mechanics	Commissary storekeepers	Mechanics
Axmen	Construction foremen	Piledriver foremen
Airbrake inspectors	Draftsmen	Photographers
Bridge carpenters	Electricians	Powdermen
Boatmen	Electrical crane operators	Physicians
Brakemen, R. R.	Electrical engineers	Railroad car repairmen
Buglers	Flagmen, R. R.	Stenographers
Blacksmiths	Gunsmiths	Stablemen
Boilersmakers	Gun factory operatives	Switchmen
Boilermaker's helpers	Lithographers	Shoemakers
Bricklayers	Hostlers	Ship's rigger
Clerks	Instrument men	Typists
Cooks	Instrument repairmen	Topographers
Cabinetmakers	Laborers	Timberman
Conductors, R. R.	Locomotive repairmen	Telephone operators
Computing engineers	Locomotive engineers	Wireless telegraphers
Chemists	Locomotive hostlers	Yardmasters
Chauffeurs	Locomotive firemen	

APPENDIX No. 12.

Showing the re-organization, or assignment, of the National Guard of Maryland in the United States Army after its draft by Proclamation of the President of the United States dated 3rd July, 1917. Date of draft, 5th August, 1917.

Former State Unit.	Re-organized as or assigned to.
Headquarters 1st Maryland Brigade..	Headqrs., 58th Infantry Brigade, 29th Division.
1st Maryland Infantry:	
Less Company H.....	115th Infantry (58th Inf. Brig. 29th Divn.).
Company H	112th Mach. Gun Batn. (58th Inf. Brig. 29th Divn.)
4th Maryland Infantry:	
Less Band, Machine Gun Co., Companies A, B, D, E, F, H and I..	115th Infantry (58th Inf. Brig., 29th Divn.).
Machine Gun Company.....	112th Mach. Gun Batn. (5th Inf. Brig., 29th Divn.)
Companies A, B, D, E, F, H and I..	Distributed throughout 29th Divn.
Band	
5th Maryland Infantry:	
Less Headquarters, Supply and Machine Gun Companies.....	154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.
Headquarters and Supply Companies	115th Infantry (58th Inf. Brig., 29th Divn.).
Machine Gun Company.....	110th Field Artillery, 29th Divn.
Troops A, Maryland Cavalry.....	110th Machine Gun Battalion, 29th Divn.
Battery A, Maryland Field Artillery..	104th Headqrs. Co., and Military Police, 29th Divn.
Battery B, Maryland Field Artillery..	110th Field Artillery, 29th Divn.
Battery C, Maryland Field Artillery..	110th Field Artillery, 29th Divn.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	110th Field Artillery, 29th Divn.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	104th Sanitary Train, 29th Divn.
1st Company, Maryland Coast Artillery	104th Sanitary Train, 29th Divn.
2nd Company, Maryland Coast Artillery, less 75 men.....	5th Company, C. D. C., Baltimore.
75 men	6th Company, C. D. C., Baltimore.
3rd Company, Maryland Coast Artillery	Battery F, 58th Coast Artillery.
4th Company, Maryland Coast Artillery	117th Trench Mortar Battery, 42nd Divn.
1st Separate Co., Md. Infantry (col.).	117th Trench Mortar Battery, 42nd Divn.
	372nd Infantry, 93rd Divn.

APPENDIX No. 13.

EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 58TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

(The 58th Infantry Brigade Headquarters was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, with Officers and men from the 1st Maryland Infantry Brigade Headquarters.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	None	None
From wounds	"	"	"
From disease	"	"	"
From other causes	"	"	"
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	None	None
WOUNDS.			
Severe	None	None	None
Slight	"	2	2
From other causes	"	None	None
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	2	2
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	None	None
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	None	None

RESUME FOR THE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Deaths	None
Wounded	2
Prisoners	None
	<hr/>
Total Casualties.....	2

APPENDIX No. 14.**EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 115TH INFANTRY.**

(This regiment was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, with officers and men from:

1st Maryland Infantry, less Company H.

4th Maryland Infantry, less Band, Machine Gun Company, Companies A, B, D, E, F, H and I.

5th Maryland Infantry, less Headquarters, Supply Company and Machine Gun Company.

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	4	155	159
From wounds	None	49	49
From disease	"	67	67
From other causes	"	7	7
Totals.....	4	278	282
WOUNDS.			
Severe	8	456	464
Slight	15	289	304
Degree undetermined	5	79	84
Totals.....	28	824	852
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	6	6
Totals.....	None	6	6

RESUME FOR THE REGIMENT.

Deaths	282
Wounded	852
Prisoners	6
Total Casualties.....	1140

APPENDIX No. 15.

EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 110TH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION.

(The Machine Gun Company, 5th Maryland Infantry, was assigned to this Battalion at Camp McClellan, Alabama.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	5	5
From wounds	1	3	4
From disease	None	1	1
From other causes	None	1	1
Totals.....	1	9	10
WOUNDS.			
Severe	None	16	16
Slight	1	21	22
Degree undetermined	None	23	23
Totals.....	1	60	61
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	None	None
Totals.....	None	None	None

RESUME FOR THE BATTALION.

Deaths	10
Wounded	61
Prisoners	None
Total.....	71

(NOTE:—A Machine Gun Battalion consists of four machine gun companies and the above figures are for the entire battalion, the exact casualties for each company not being available upon date of going to press.)

APPENDIX No. 16.

EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 112TH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION.

(The Machine Gun Company, 4th Maryland Infantry, and Co. H, 1st Maryland Infantry, were assigned to this Battalion, at Camp McClellan, Alabama.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	16	16
From wounds	"	7	7
From disease	"	7	7
From other causes.....	"	None	None
Totals.....	None	30	30
WOUNDS.			
Severe	1	50	51
Slight	2	52	54
Degree undetermined	4	32	36
Totals.....	7	134	141
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	1	1
Totals.....	None	1	1
RESUME FOR THE BATTALION.			
Deaths		30	
Wounded		141	
Prisoners		1	
Total.....		172	

Note:—A Machine Gun Battalion consists of four machine gun companies and the above figures are for the entire battalion, the exact casualties for each company not being available upon date of going to press.)

APPENDIX No. 17.

EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 110TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

(This regiment was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and the officers and men of Headquarters and Supplies Companies, 5th Maryland Infantry, Batteries A, B, and C, Maryland Field Artillery, were merged into the regiment.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	None	None
From wounds	"	"	"
From disease	1	11	12
From other causes.....	None	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	1	12	13
WOUNDS.			
Severe	None	1	1
Slight	"	1	1
Undetermined	"	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	4	4
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	None	None
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	None	None
RESUME FOR THE REGIMENT.			
Deaths		13	
Wounded		4	
Prisoners		None	
		<hr/>	
Total.....		17	

(Note:—The above figures are for the entire regiment as the exact casualties of each company and battery, in the regiment, are not available upon date of going to press.)

APPENDIX No. 18.

EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 117TH
TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

(This Battery was organized at Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island, New York, with officers and men assigned from 3rd and 4th Companies, Maryland Coast Artillery.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	4	4
From wounds	"	2	2
From disease	"	None	None
From other sources.....	"	"	"
Totals.....	None	6	6
WOUNDS.			
Severe	None	6	6
Slight	"	10	10
Degree undetermined	"	None	None
Totals.....	None	16	16
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	None	None
Totals.....	None	None	None

RESUME FOR THE BATTERY.

Deaths	6
Wounded	16
Prisoners	None
Total.....	22

APPENDIX No. 19.

**EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 104TH HEADQUARTERS
COMPANY AND MILITARY POLICE.**

(This company was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, with officers and enlisted men from Troop A, Maryland Calvary.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	None	None
From wounds	"	1	1
From disease	"	4	4
From other sources.....	"	None	None
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	5	5
WOUNDS.			
Severe	None	2	2
Slight	"	2	2
Degree Undetermined	"	None	None
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	4	4
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	None	None
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	None	None	None

RESUME FOR THE COMPANY.

Deaths	5
Wounded	4
Prisoners	None
	<hr/>
Total.....	9

APPENDIX No. 20.

EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 104TH SANITARY TRAIN.

(This unit was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, with officers and enlisted men from 1st Maryland Field Hospital and 1st Maryland Ambulance Company.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	None	3	3
From wounds	"	1	1
From disease	"	5	5
From other sources.....	"	1	1
Totals.....	None	10	10
WOUNDS.			
Severe	None	9	9
Slight	1	12	13
Degree undetermined	None	12	12
Totals.....	1	33	34
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	None	None
Totals.....	None	None	None

RESUME FOR THE UNIT.

Deaths	10
Wounded	34
Prisoners	None
Total.....	44

APPENDIX No. 21.**EXHIBITING CASUALTIES IN THE 313TH INFANTRY.**

(This regiment was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, with officers assigned from the National Army appointed at large and with enlisted men inducted through the Selective Service System in Maryland.)

Casualty.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
DEATHS.			
In action	9	192	201
From wounds	5	81	86
From disease	1	87	88
From other sources.....	None	26	26
Totals.....	15	386	401
WOUNDS.			
Severe	24	298	322
Slight	16	622	638
Degree undetermined	3	228	231
Totals.....	43	1148	1191
PRISONERS.			
Lost as	None	7	7
Totals.....	None	7	7

RESUME FOR THE REGIMENT.

Deaths	401
Wounded	1191
Prisoners	7
Total.....	1599

APPENDIX No. 22.**EXHIBITING THE CASUALTIES IN THE 372ND INFANTRY.**

(The 1st Separate Company, Maryland Infantry (colored), was assigned to this regiment at Camp Lee, Virginia.)

The casualties for the regiment, especially Company 1, (formerly 1st Separate Company, Maryland Infantry) cannot be given in this report, as a statement of the same has not yet been furnished by the War Department.

808TH PIONEER INFANTRY (COLORED).

(This regiment was organized with officers from the National Army at large and fifty-one per cent, or more, of inducted men from the State of Maryland.)

For the same reasons stated in the case of the 372nd Infantry, the casualties are not given in this report.

811TH PIONEER INFANTRY (COLORED).

(This regiment was organized with officers from the National Army at large and fifty-one per cent, or more, of inducted men from the State of Maryland.)

For the same reasons stated in the case of the 372nd Infantry, the casualties are not given in this report.

310TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

(This regiment was organized with officers from the National Army at large and inducted men from the State of Maryland.)

For the same reasons stated in the case of the 372nd Infantry, the casualties are not given in this report.

APPENDIX No. 23.

SUMMARIZATION, BY ORGANIZATIONS, OF CASUALTIES OF MARYLAND TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1917-18, OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO DATE OF THIS REPORT.

Organizations and units from the National Guard of Maryland with their designations in the Army.	Deaths.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1st Brig. Hdqrs. (58th Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.)....				
1st Md. Inf. } (115th Infantry).....	282	852	6	1140
4th Md. Inf. }				
5th Md. Inf. }				
M. G. Co. 5th Md. Inf. (110th M. G. Batn.)..	(Figures for Co. not known; report made for battalion.)			
M. G. Co., 4th Md. Inf. } (112th M. G. Batn.)..	(Figures for Cos. not known; report made for battalion.)			
and }				
Co. H, 1st Md. Inf. }				
5th Md. Inf. }				
Battery A, F. A. }	13	4	...	17
Battery B, F. A. }				
Battery C, F. A. }				
3rd Co. Coast A. C. } (117th T. M. Batry.)..	6	16	...	22
and }				
4th Co. Coast A. C. }				
Troop A, Md. Cav. (104th Hdqrs. Co. & M. P.)	5	4	...	9
1st Md. F. H. Co. }				
and }				
1st Md. Amb. Co. }	10	34	...	44
1st Sep. Co., Md. Inf. (Co. I, 372nd Inf.)....	Figures not yet made known by the War Dept.)			
Total for Nat. Guard, Md., to date of report	316	910	6	1232
ORGANIZATIONS FROM MARYLAND COMPOSED OF INDUCTED MEN.				
313th Infantry	401	1191	7	1599
808th Pioneer Infantry (col.).....	(Figures not yet made known by the War Dept.)			
811th Pioneer Infantry (col.).....	(Figures not yet made known by the War Dept.)			
310th Field Artillery.....	(Figures not yet made known by the War Dept.)			
Total for drafted organizations from Maryland to date of report.....	401	1191	7	1599
Aggregate for State of Maryland to date of report	717	2101	13	2831

APPENDIX No. 24.

Historical data, including letters and general orders commending the services, of organizations in the War of 1917-18, wholly, or in major part, composed of men from Maryland. At the present time this appendix is incomplete as the histories, etc., of all organizations have not been received. It is hoped, however, to have all in hand at an early date, when it is contemplated to publish a separate document containing all historical matter pertaining to these organizations.

The following organizations are represented in this appendix:

29th Division, 58th Brigade (as an entirety).

110th Field Artillery.

1st Battalion, Maryland Coast Artillery, N. G.

58th Artillery—3rd Battalion.

117th Trench Mortar Battery.

313th Infantry.

371st and 372nd Regiments, Infantry.

808th and 811th Regiments, Pioneer Infantry.

154th Depot Brigade.

To ascertain the National Guard organizations that were re-organized as, or assigned to, any of the above organizations, consult Appendix 12.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 29TH DIVISION

In compliance with par. 56, S. O. No. 189, Hdqrs., Eastern Dept., July 26, 1917, the 29th Division was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and was originally constituted from National Guard units from the District of Columbia and the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The representatives from Delaware were withdrawn from the division and organized as separate pioneer infantry units.

On account of the fact that States from both the North and South were thus represented in the division the name of Blue and Gray Division was adopted for the division early in history and by this name it has been known during its service in France.

In June, 1918, the division left the United States and arrived in France the latter part of that month at the ports of Brest and St. Nazaire.

After a few days at the port of debarkation the division was ordered to the 10th Training Area, with the Division Headquarters at *Prauthoy*.

The 54th Artillery Brigade, 104th Ammunition Train, 104th Supply Train, 104th Sanitary Train, and 104th Train Headquarters and Military Police landed in England and proceeded to France via la Harve. The Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Train were sent to the Artillery Training Center at Camp Meunon. The other units of the division that had landed in England joined the division later in Alsace.

Within two weeks from the time of its arrival in the *Prauthoy* area orders were received for the division to go to Haute Alsace to occupy a sector in the western battle front.

The middle of July found the division en route to Belfort and from the 17th to 25th of July the division was stationed in billeting areas near Belfort and under command of the 40th French Corps of the Tenth French Army.

On July 25th infantry units began their movement into line with the French units occupying the Center Sector, Haute Alsace. The French units were gradually withdrawn and on August 10th, at noon, the sector was occupied solely by units of the 29th Divi-

sion and at that time the command passed from the French Division Commander to the Commanding General, 29th Division. From this date until September 23d the division remained in this sector, being engaged in the usual stationary warfare common to all quiet sectors. During this period no large offensive was attempted by either the enemy or ourselves, but repeated raids were carried out by both sides. During this trench warfare period a number of officers and men in the division received American and French decorations for heroic conduct and gallantry in action.

On September 23d the division having been withdrawn from sector to the vicinity of Belfort was ordered to the Robert Espagne Training Area. However, the Meuse-Argonne offensive having been planned to begin on the 26th of September, the division after leaving Belfort was placed in First Army (American) Reserve. It remained in First Army Reserve with P. C.'s (Posts of Command) successively at *Conde*, *St. Andre* and *Blercourt* from September 24th to October 1st when it was relieved from the First Army and placed in reserve of the 17th French Corps with P. C. at *Citadel, Verdun*.

58th Brigade (115th Infantry, 116th Infantry, 112th M. G. Bn.) went into action, attached to the 18th French Division, the remainder of the division less 104th Engineers remaining in 17th French Corps Reserve.

To understand the operations of the 29th Division as part of the 17th French Corps east of the Meuse and north of *Verdun*, it must be remembered that a Franco-American offensive in the *Verdun* sector had for sometime been foreseen by the Germans. Ever since the St. Mihiel drive such an offensive was almost a foregone conclusion. It was the purpose and effort of the Allied General Staff to deceive the Germans as to the portion of their line which would be the objective of this drive. That the effort was singularly successful is abundantly proved by captured German documents which show that the German High Command was convinced that the drive would take place east of the *Meuse*, and the elaborate defensive preparations had been made to stop a drive on this front, men and material being massed and the defensive organization perfected. The Allied drive west of the *Meuse* and through the *Argonne* which began on September 26th, was, therefore, more or less a surprise and the Germans were

obliged afterwards to hurry reinforcements from the east bank of the river to meet the emergency. From the 26th to the 29th of September the 29th Division was in 1st Army Reserve. It then began to move forward by night marches to a position nearer *Verdun*. On the 2d of October the division was assigned to the 17th French Corps for a projected attack east of the *Meuse*. This attack had become necessary because of the fact that the advance west of the *Meuse* had exposed the allied right flank and rear to a severe enfilade fire from the heavy guns of the Germans from the heights east of the *Meuse*. From *Vacherauville* (the combat P. C. of the 29th Division) these heights extended some 22 kilometers to the north, with an average width from the *Meuse* River of about 8 kilometers. Their capture had become essential to a further advance west of the *Meuse*. The heights themselves consisted of a series of high ridges and deep valleys running generally east and west. The German defenses consisted of a series of positions from the *Brabanter* Stellung, a parallel of observation, back to the *Kreimhelde* Stellung, located on the cross ridge north of our map. This was the last German line. Their principal organized line of resistance was a combination of the *Volker* Stellung and the *Hagen* Stellung, which were joined by a switch position through *Malbrouck Hill*. North of the *Brebanter* Stellung the heights were covered with many patches of dense woods which made defense easy and attack difficult. The *Meuse* River was unfordable and the canal which paralleled it was dry from *Samogneux* northward, and had to be bridged below that point. There are two main river roads from *Verdun* north, one on the east bank and one on the west. For the initial jump-off practically all the troops of the 58th Brigade, with the exception of one battalion, were marched from their positions west of *Verdun* to *Charny*, crossing the river and canal by the bridge between *Charny* and *Bras*. The crossings to the north were poor. The wooden bridge at *Marre*, was a one-way crossing for animal transport only. The road leading to the crossing was bad. The crossing from *Cumieres* to *Champ* was not used in the operations as both road and bridge were bad. The crossing from *Regneville* to *Samogneux* was for animal transport only. A pontoon bridge was to have been laid across this point to be used by the 29th Division. It was not fully completed until after our operations had ceased.

The French front line ran from *Samogneux* almost due east, and was held by the 17th French Corps. The American line on the west bank of the *Meuse*, from *Regneville* to *Vilosnes* was held by the 33d (U. S.) Division.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Heights of Meuse. Plains.

Length from Vacherauville—20 kilometers.

Average width—12 kilometers.

East line of heights parallel to Meuse.

Metz a little south of east from Vacherauville; distance 50 kilometers.

Brery due east; distance 40 kilometers.

Montmedy due north; distance 45 kilometers.

Sedan down river; distance 60 kilometers.

Important railroad Sedan to Metz.

Heights consisted of good-sized hills and deep valleys.

Axis of heights runs due north through Malbrouek.

A long cross ridge north of map on which was located the last line of the Germans, called the Kriemhelde Stellung.

Lateral ridges and valleys northeast and southwest and many patches of dense woods.

River and canal—river not fordable.

Two roads lead from Verdun; one west and one east of river.

The roads east of the Meuse.

The roads west of the Meuse.

Crossing at Charny-Bras.

Crossing at Marre-Champ.

A one-way wooden bridge (south) for animal transport only. Road bad.

Crossing from Cumieres-Champ road and bridge bad. Not used in operations.

Crossing from Regneville to Samogneux, animal transport only.

Pontoon bridge, road bad. This crossing was to have been used by the 29th Division, but neither road nor bridge was fully completed before operations had ceased.

Crossings below the last mentioned were used only for troops on our left.

French front line trenches. German front line trenches.

TROOPS ON LEFT AND RIGHT.

33d Division, Third Corps, along west bank of Meuse.

Had patrol in Brabant and Consenvoye.

On our right was the French 18th Division, 17 Corps.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS OF 29TH DIVISION.

In trenches Haute Alsace, July 25th to September 23d.

September 24th to October 1st. First Army Reserve.

P. C's Conde, St. Andre, Blercourt.

October 2d to 7th, reserve of the 17th French Corps. P. C. Verdun.

58th Brigade (115th, 116th Infantry and 112th Machine Gun Bn.) went into action night of Oct. 7-8.

On the afternoon of October 7th the Division P. C. was moved from the Citadel of Verdun to Vacherauville.

On the morning of October 8th, at 5 o'clock, the 58th Brigade, consisting of the 115th and 116th, and 112th Machine Gun Battalion, after a night march of about 14 kilometers, attacked without artillery preparation. This attack was supported by the 158th Artillery Brigade, which, on 2d October, had been released from the 5th Corps and attached to the 29th Division.

The action was planned to be a surprise and that it was such is proven by the fact that the German artillery did not re-act for over half an hour. The brigade attacked under the orders of the 18th French Division, which had previously held the sector.

The assaulting battalions of the 58th Brigade were placed in a jump-off position along the canal between Samogneux and Brabant, in what had formerly been "No Man's Land."

On the night of 7th-8th October a company of French Infantry was placed in Brabant to cover the formation for the assault and to act as left flank guard. This company did not advance with the brigade on the following day.

The direction of the attack was due north; and as the Meuse from Brabant to Sivry runs northwest, the advance of the 58th Brigade opened an increasingly wide space between its left flank and the river.

During the attack of the 8th this space was filled, and the left flank of the 58th Brigade covered, by a regiment of the 33d Division. This regiment crossed from the west bank of the

Meuse, as the bridges were made available by the advance of the 58th Brigade.

Until the Consenvoye Woods were reached, late on the 8th, the ground was open and the troops advanced without disorganization and in good liaison.

A large number of prisoners was taken on that day, many being in the dugouts where they had been driven for shelter by the unexpected heavy artillery fire of the rolling barrage, which was closely followed by the infantry.

The line attained on October 8th ran along the west of the Bois de Consenvoye, from 23.8—80.4 to 24.2—81.0; thence south-east to the crest of Cote 338; thence along the high ground, through the Bois de Consenvoye and Brabant-sur-Meuse to 26.6—79.4.

The frontage of the brigade was somewhat over 3 kilometers, which gave a strength of less than two rifles per meter.

The net result of the day's work were: The capture of approximately 1500 prisoners, several pieces of artillery, many heavy machine guns, and the control of the Malbrouek Hill position, which broke the organized German line of resistance.

On the right, the attack of the 18th Division (French) did not progress as planned.

The right flank of the 58th Brigade had to be refused to link up with the 18th Division, and in order that the latter might fulfill its mission, the Corps commander directed that the continuation of the attack planned for the next morning be not made.

During this period of inaction the Boche brought up reinforcements and his resistance from that time on was very stiff.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of October 10th the attack of the 58th Brigade, still operating under the orders of the French 18th Division, was renewed.

The 113th Infantry of the 57th Brigade, which had hitherto been in Corps Reserve, was turned over to the 18th Division, to attack on the right of the 58th Brigade, between it and the French troops.

The objectives of the 113th Infantry were the Bois de la Reine and the Bois de Chenes.

To the 66th and 77th regiments of the 18th French Division were assigned as objectives the Bois d'Ormont and the Bois de Moirey.

The 113th Infantry completely obtained its objectives in less than 6 hours, capturing 72 prisoners and 3 guns.

The French attack gained only 50 meters on the west edge of the Bois d'Ormont, which lay on the flank and in part behind the 113th Infantry, so that it became necessary to put in two companies of the reserve battalion of the 113th Infantry, facing south toward the Bois d'Ormont.

The position of this regiment changed only slightly until the attack on the Ridge d'Etrayes, to be mentioned later.

The 58th Brigade, in conjunction with the troops of the 33d Division on its left, advanced on the Bois Plat Chene and the Bois de Consenvoye, encountering very stiff resistance.

The result of this attack was to secure Richene Hill with its observing station; the line at the end of the day being Ravin Plat Chene—a point 400 meters north of the Richene observatory—south eadge of Molleville Farm clearing; east along the Ravin de Molleville to the eastern tip of the Bois de la Reine; thence bending back along the south edge of the same woods.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of October 11th the command of the 58th Brigade, with its front between parallels 24 and 26, passed from the 18th Division (French) to the 29th Division. 113th Infantry still remained under the command of the French.

At 6 o'clock October 11th an attack was made by the 58th Brigade due north, encountering an intense machine gun and artillery fire.

The open ground of the Molleville Farm Ravine lay in front of the 116th Infantry on the right of the 58th Brigade, with smooth slopes fully exposed to view from the woods on the north edge of the clearing.

The eastern side of the ravine was also held by the enemy.

The 116th Infantry advanced across this open ground nearly to the farther side but received severe machine gun fire from the edge of the woods on both front and flank and could not gain the woods to the north.

A counter-attack delivered at the junction of the 115th and 116th regiments, in the woods on the west side of the clearing, threatened for a time to cause some loss of ground, but was repulsed.

The line of the 116th Infantry was drawn back after dark to the edge of the woods on the south side of the clearing, the

115th Infantry advancing as much as possible, its right flank being held in place by the check of the 116th Infantry.

Careful preparation was made before the renewal of the attack on October 15th on the hostile position north of Molleville Farm.

In the meanwhile the 18th Division (French) continued to be held up. Its original objective for October 8th had never been reached.

On the 12th of October it was re-enforced by the 114th Infantry, heretofore in Corps Reserve.

This put all four regiments of the 29th Division in the line: one with two battallions; one with ten companies; a total of over one-half of the division in the front line; the two regiments of the 58th Brigade operating with one battalion each in the front line.

The front assigned the troops on October 12th was seven kilometers, which gave less than one rifle per meter.

On October 12th the 18th Division employed the fresh 114th Infantry from a jump-off position in the Ravin de Croassinvaux. The 66th French Infantry, holding the western edge of the Bois d'Ormont and thus lying between the 113th and 114th Infantry, was ordered to attack simultaneously with the 114th Infantry, the objective of both regiments being the Bois d'Ormont.

The 66th French Infantry made no headway. The 77th French Infantry on the right of the 114th Infantry also failed to advance.

The 114th Infantry gained and held the south edge of the woods, but were checked by the failure of the attack on their left and right.

The 18th French Division then threw in two companies of the 113th Infantry, heretofore in reserve, from a point north of and facing the Bois d'Ormont.

The two companies attacked at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of October 12th and passed entirely through the western half of the woods from north to south.

On October 15th the 18th French Division was relieved by the 26th American Division, having been in action about one week.

On that date the attack was renewed by the 58th Brigade, the 113th Infantry on its right pushing forward detachments to maintain liaison.

The front of the 58th Brigade was now between Meridians 24 and 26, the objective being Hill 375 in the Bois de la Grande Montagne.

Artillery preparation was limited to one-half hour on account of the lack of ammunition.

This was directed mainly on the German organized position at the north edge of the Molleville Farm clearing, and on Bultruy Bois which covered the high ground to our right.

Machine guns, artillery trench mortars and a battery of 75's were employed well to the front.

The attack resulted in active fighting in dense woods, the hostile defence being largely machine gun fire from numerous well-selected positions.

On the following morning, October 16th, the attack was renewed and the objectives attained after another full day of fighting.

As this was considered by the Corps Commander to be the ultimate advance practicable to the north until the capture of Ormont Woods, the position was consolidated along suitable ground at about 24.0—82.7; 25.0—83.0; 25.6—82.6; 25.7—82.2; 25.8—82.1.

The line presented a peculiar aspect in that it formed the arc of a circle between meridians 24 and 26, bending back on the left to link up with the troops of the 33d Division, which had orders to conform to our movement and had advanced to the ridge through the Bois de Chaume, with the 57th Brigade on the right, facing Etrayes Ridge, along the south side of the Ravin de Molleville.

The Etrayes Ridge extending due east from the Molleville Farm clearing was densely wooded and held by the Germans within 40 yards of our troops, in the western ridge.

A counter-attack launched from it would have been a serious threat, striking at the flank and rear of the 58th Brigade.

Defense against such an attack was difficult because the deep open ravine of Molleville Farm lay immediately behind the front line.

The brigades joined at this point.

Movement was so difficult in the thin strip of woods held that the liaison was more one of information than of actual strength for combat.

The ridge afforded excellent hostile observation.

Ormont Woods had not been taken and it had become apparent that it would not be so long as Belleu Wood, looking down on it, was held by the enemy.

The capture of Etrayes Ridge was a necessary preliminary to an attack on Belleu Wood.

Etrayes Ridge was captured on October 23d.

One battalion of the 102d Infantry, 26th Division, participated with our troops, attacking down the Molleville Farm Ravine across the face of the 113th Infantry, with Belleu Wood as its objective.

In conference with the 26th Division it was decided to draw the troops back in the Molleville Farm clearing to allow artillery preparation on the most advanced German machine gun positions.

Up to this time, every day since October 7th had been rainy or foggy.

The safety of the assaulting battalions in the jump-off position was dependent on secrecy, but for the first time in over two weeks the sky was cloudless and a full moon made the night almost bright as day.

It happened, however, that fog filled the low ground around the farm, concealing the troops.

The attack was preceded by 45 minutes artillery preparation in which all auxiliaries took part.

The three machine gun battalions had been carefully located: two of them being so placed as to gain an oblique fire on the enemy, one of them almost a flanking fire.

Approximately 250,000 rounds were fired on the enemy by the machine gun during the day, and many prisoners stated that this fire was terrific.

The advance of the infantry continued until late in the afternoon, when the ridge of Etrayes was completely captured, the success of the 113th Infantry in this attack securing our line against the danger which had constantly menaced it from the enemy position on the ridge.

The line held by the division now lay across the north slope of Hill 375 in the Bois de la Grande Montagne, was drawn in

and around the head of the Ravine d'Etrayes and continued east along the north and east slopes of Etrayes Ridge, joining the 26th Division near the south edge of Houppy Bois.

The front of the division was now four kilometers, or 1.1 rifles per meter.

The main part of our remaining stay in the front line was occupied by consolidation of lines gained and gradual relief by the 79th Division command passing on October 30th.

The net result of our operations was an advance of seven kilometers, breaking through all organized lines of resistance of the enemy, the capture of about 2,400 prisoners, about twelve guns ranging from 7 to 210 mm., 250 light and heavy machine guns and a large amount of other military property.

We were in line about three weeks.

Our losses were necessarily considerable.

A recent visit to the battlefield gives me even more admiration for the thoroughness of the German troops.

Everything done by them during the occupation of the trenches was of the most thorough nature.

Their trenches were excellent—their wire system the same.

Their dug-outs were well-built.

Fine shelter for their troops in the rear was provided, and their artillery and machine gun positions were numerous and selected with the best of judgment.

Their observation of our movements was as perfect as it could possibly be.

Their artillery positions particularly excited my admiration.

Their defense was obstinate and of a nature calculated to save their man power to the utmost, being made by machine guns and artillery, the latter using gas to a formidable extent.

The stubborn opposition encountered on the right could probably have been largely overcome by pushing our left forward as far as it could go in conjunction with the troops of the 33d Division, and then swinging to the east.

This matter was brought to the attention of the French Corps commander, but without result.

The opposition was infinitely more stubborn on our right than on our left, and as the river was approached it dwindled down to very little.

The 33d Division could have gone farther and the left brigade could have gone farther, but was held down to certain objectives.

The Kriemhilde Stellung, the last German position, which occupied the highest ridge of the heights of the Meuse was practically unorganized and any opposition there could have swept from a west to east direction, thereby forcing the Germans off that part of the heights to the southeast.

No special mention has been made of a number of counter-attacks delivered from time to time against different parts of our line, because those attacks were all abortive and signally failed to produce any definite result on the course of the action.

From the time when the first German re-enforcements were brought up until the end of the action these counter-attacks were numerous. The admirable morale of the infantry, the close co-operation of the artillery, and the skillful handling of the machine guns prevented any of these attacks from reaching a successful issue.

ARTILLERY AND TRENCH MORTARS.

158th Brigade. Had been in action once before.

There was poor liaison as a rule.

Many liaison officers proved inexperienced and had to be changed.

This brigade also had a shortage of officers, so that, as a rule, non-commissioned officers were used as forward observers.

We were very limited in all kinds of ammunition, and exceedingly so with gas shells.

We had no smoke shells whatever.

Co-operation was better on our left than on our right.

Throughout the action there was too great a tendency for junior artillery commanders to refer to their brigade commander for a decision instead of making it themselves.

There was also a tendency on the part of infantry commanders to interfere unduly with their artillery.

Counter-battery work was by the French Corps and was not effective.

Our right brigade was often in doubt, and justly so, as to what part of co-operation was to come from the French and what part from the Americans.

The accompanying guns and infantry battery were not much used, but were occasionally used with decided effect.

Trench mortars were used on two occasions with great effect; the battery being located in the Bois Boissois, and used first on the Bois d'Etrayes and then on the Bois de Grande Montagne.

German artillery was exceedingly active and their fire was well directed. This was guided to a large extent by his air service.

MACHINE GUNS.

Our machine gunners had had excellent training under a skillful division machine gun officer.

Our guns did most excellent work to which the German prisoners bore abundant testimony.

It is thought that this war has disposed of the old theory that machine guns have their greatest use in defense. It seems that their greatest use is in the offensive.

The country over which the division advanced was ideal for the use of machine guns on both offensive and defensive.

The manner of using the guns was the conventional one. Each assaulting battalion had a company more particularly to cover consolidation or for use in counter-attacks, or to break up local attacks, but also to assist in the advance.

Combat liaison groups also had their proportion of machine guns.

Before the advance preparation fire was habitually used on strong points and the barrage preceded the troops.

One principle adopted early, was that machine gun fire to have full effect must be of great volume, and ammunition was expended without stint.

An incident of the deadly effect of machine gun fire on one occasion when about a hundred Boches were retiring from a wood into the open. A machine gun commander seeing the movement, waited until the Boches were well out of the wood, when he turned his guns on them with such effect that hardly one escaped.

A criticism which was made by the machine gun officer was that machine gun commanders were unduly interfered with by infantry commanders.

Two ingenious methods were used by the Boches; one in trees and one in thickets.

AIR SERVICE.

At first the 272d French Squadron, and afterward the 90th American Squadron was attached to the division; also the 4th and 9th Balloon Companies were attached to the division. The air service was practically of no value and sometimes reports were very inaccurate and misleading.

The German service was excellent by day and by night, and a great help to their artillery as stated above.

They put down most accurate fire on P. C's, rear lines, kitchens, artillery, etc.

It may be mentioned as an incident that a German plane was brought down by members of the 114th Infantry, using a captured German anti-tank gun.

It cannot be too strongly recommended that in the future training of our divisions they have assigned to them, as permanently as any other unit, their proper proportion of aeroplanes and balloons.

INFANTRY WEAPONS.

The 37mm. gun proved quite useful on numerous occasions.

The Stokes mortars were not much used on account of the difficulty of ammunition supply.

V. B. grenades and automaties were very useful indeed.

The hand grenade was used only for mopping up.

No mention is made of the use of the bayonet in the action by subordinate commanders, although the division had received very thorough training in handling this weapon.

Ammunition supply was abundant throughout the action—not a single case of shortage being reported.

The infantry pack was ordered carried into the fight by all troops.

One regiment disregarded this order and lost its packs entirely.

TANKS.

Not used by this division.

Used by the French, but speedily put out of action.

The ground and weather were not suitable for the use of the tank in my opinion.

G-2 (INTELLIGENCE).

Intelligence service worked fairly well during the operations.

The enemy had much better visual observation than ourselves, as from the heights occupied by him he could overlook our whole area, going back even as far as Verdun.

We could not establish observation posts to advantage and had to rely upon the far less satisfactory system of patrols with front line units.

Our air service has already been alluded to.

The best means of information, however, was by questioning prisoners.

From them we learned that the enemy's losses were very heavy; that the morale of the Austro-Hungarians in our front was very low, but the morale of the various German units was high.

Prisoners captured reported the following divisions in our front:

1st Division, Austro-Hungarians.

15th Division, Rhenish-Provinces.

228th Division, Brandenburg.

32d Division, Saxons.

192d Division, Saxons.

1st Landwehr Division, East Prussia.

It is very difficult to tell in regard to these divisions whether all the division was in the fight or only parts thereof.

It is certain that part of the divisions were in completely.

It is surmised that the others had only their infantry.

There were 2,148 prisoners taken by this division registered at division headquarters, but there were several hundred, the nearest estimate I can get being 300, prisoners taken by us in the beginning of the action, who were, by error, turned over to the French 18th Division.

A large amount of material was captured, including about twenty-one guns ranging from 77 to 210 mm. and 250 light and heavy machine guns.

It is noted as a defect in the intelligence service that commanding officers during the action detailed intelligence officers for other duties, and at times when there were no properly trained understudies, much to the detriment of the intelligence system.

MECHANICAL LIAISON (SIGNAL CORPS).

The personnel of the signal corps was unusually well trained and disciplined, and their work was of a very satisfactory nature.

The advance signal corps dump was at Cote des Roches, from which material could be readily drawn for all parts of the field.

The main telephone axis ran from division headquarters, through Samongneux to Brabant, and thence forward, being laid so as to avoid road crossing as much as possible.

There were three lines at first and afterwards four; two brigades of infantry and two for the artillery.

This axis was at all times kept well forward of regimental P. C's.

The telephone was constantly used and, in fact, it was used too much.

There was too much conversation in the clear and no doubt the enemy's listening-in sets picked up quite a little information.

The lines were being constantly shot out, but as constantly they were repaired.

On one occasion 26 breaks were repaired in a period of 37 minutes.

The radio net included regimental P. C's.

The radio worked very well, but there was a great reluctance to encode messages.

T. P. S.* was interfered with very much by the enemy and was of but little use.

* T. P. S. (Ground telegraph and telephone.)

Pigeons and visual signalling were used but very little, although troops were very well trained in the use of all these means.

PERSONAL LIAISON.

The usual liaison officers were detailed at various headquarters.

Between the artillery and the infantry liaison was not always good, as has been stated, and in other cases liaison officers seemed to have the idea that all they had to do was to stay at the headquarters to which they were detailed without making reports.

Runners were used constantly and met, as might be expected, with many casualties.

Combat liaison was established in the conventional manner.

As always happens, there was more or less trouble in the liaison between adjacent units, but as a rule the trouble was discovered and corrected within a reasonable time.

SANITARY SERVICE.

This was conducted in the normal way.

Officers and men exposed themselves fearlessly to care for the wounded.

Motorized ambulance companies were used to evacuate the wounded: the animal-drawn company being held in reserve.

Dressing stations were at first located at Samogneux and near Cotes des Roches. As the action progressed they were moved forward.

Only two field hospitals were used during the action—both at Glorioux, near Verdun, where one of them constituted the triage hospital.

The motor ambulances, while shot up by the enemy to an extent, stood up to their work very well. They were of the G. M. C. make.

In two regiments bands were used for first aid purposes and their casualties, in consequence, were a serious detriment after the division came out of the line and when men needed the services of bands more than at any other time.

GAS.

First used against us October 9th, and then almost continuously until the end.

Terrain and weather were both favorable for use of gas.

It was concluded by the gas officer that 35,000 gas shells of various kinds were fired against our troops.

Our own gas offensive was limited by lack of shells, but was conducted at times quite extensively and especially along the Ravin d'Etrayes, where it produced great effect.

We had no chemical warfare material and no gas troops.

The following is quoted from the report of the division gas officer:

“In spite of the usually systematic gas attacks to which this division was subjected from October 9th to 27th, it has come through in great shape and without undue casualties.”

ENGINEERS.

Up to October 5 the 104th Engineers were detached, working at Avocourt under the Fifth Corps.

On the night of October 5th they marched to the west bank of the Meuse, near Marre.

From that time they were employed on road work, first on the west and later on both sides of the river under the 17th French Corps and the 29th Division.

As stated previously the lines crossing the Meuse below Bars were never thoroughly completed, although some of them were used to an extent.

This resulted in congestion on the road leading down to the east bank of the river, inasmuch as this line was used by three divisions at once.

After the first three days, however, there was no appreciable difficulty.

Engineer work on the east bank of the river was conducted partly by the French.

Our own work began a little south of Samogneux and went from there through Samogneux toward Brabant and well into the Consenvoye Woods, and also from Samogneux toward Haumont.

The engineers were also used toward the end of our participation in the action in consolidating front lines.

The engineer dump was at Samogneux.

The engineers were indefatigable and are deserving of the highest praise.

One was impressed during the action with the fact that our troops had never received proper instructions in consolidating a line, which involves utilizing shell holes, digging-in, use of wire, etc.

It is believed this subject should be incorporated in all engineering text-books.

SUPPLY (G-1).

The division entered action thoroughly equipped with clothing, ordnance, ammunition and gas equipment.

The division was short 1400 horses. This involved overworking the horses that we had, with consequent undue losses.

The motor supply transport was 50% short, and the motor ammunition transport was even more so.

In addition to this an average of 30 trucks went out of commission every day due to lack of spare parts. However, the division managed to get along by keeping the trucks moving day and night.

The motor repair shop was at Fromerville.

Two days' rations and forage were carried by the troops.

Seven days' supply of forage and hay was kept at Eppecourt, together with considerable clothing.

One advance ration dump was at Charny and another at Samogneux at a later period.

Rations were issued daily and were abundant at all times.

The main ordnance dump was at Fromerville with an advance dump at Charny.

A large amount of ordnance salvaged at the front was repaired and reissued by the M. O. R. S.

Ammunition dumps were established at Marre, Vacherauville, Samogneux and Brabant.

Gas equipment dumps were at Charny and Verdun.

A detachment of 100 men from the 113th Infantry was at first detailed to handle supplies but was later replaced by members of the different bands.

Trucks returning from the front brought salvage, but this was not thoroughly done as trucks were very busy in sending material forward and had very little time for salvage work.

Railhead was moved from place to place, being twice at Verdun and at other places. This was due to the effect of shell fire, or to the movement of other divisions coming in and going out.

Kitchens were pushed well forward early in the action and kitchen personnel and material came in for their share of losses in consequence, but the gain in serving hot meals to the men was considered to more than compensate all losses. Some of these losses were unnecessary, however, due to bunching of kitchens or keeping the animals closer than was necessary.

STRAGGLING.

To prevent straggling M. P. posts were established as well as straggling posts detailed by regimental commanders. Straggling in this division was not a serious problem.

After withdrawal from the line in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and after the Armistice was declared on 11 November, the division moved to the rest and training area with Division P. C. at *Bourbonne-Les-Bains* and remained there under the 5th and 8th Corps of the 1st Army, until April 6th it was placed under the direction of the Commanding General, Services of Supply (S. O. S.) preparatory to its return to the United States.

The division began its movement to the Embarkation Center, Le Mans on 11 April, 1919, the headquarters of the division changing from *Bourbonne-les-Bains* to Ballon (Sarthe) on 14 April, 1919.

Under the inspections of the American Embarkation Center the division, immediately on arrival at the Ballon Area, began its final preparation for return home. One week from the date the division headquarters was opened at Ballon, the first unit of the division, the 114th Infantry, on 21 April, 1919, entrained for *St. Nazaire* and three days later that regiment, less Companies K, L and M, sailed from *St. Nazaire* for an American port to be followed by other units of the division as rapidly as ships could be furnished.

The division made a total advance against resistance of seven kilometers. The division is popularly known as the Blue and Gray Division, due to the fact that it was composed of National Guard units of both the North and South. Its shoulder insignia is the Korean symbol of good luck in blue and gray.

Four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven replacements were required by this division. To include March 1, 1919, one hundred and fifty distinguished service crosses had been awarded individuals of this division.

The 29th Division suffered the following casualties (as reported up to 10 May, 1919.): Battle deaths, 940; wounded, 5,219; 67 prisoners of war.

Major General Charles G. Morton, U. S. Army, commanded the division.

The following units composed the division: 29th Div. Hdqrs. troops and detachment, 57th Infantry Brigade (113th

and 114th Inf. Regts. and 111th M. G. Bn.) ; the 58th Infantry Brigade (115th, and 116th Infantry Regts. and 112th M. G. Bn.) ; the 54th Artillery Brigade (110th, 111th and 112th Regts. of Arty., 104th T. M. Battery, 104th Am. Tn.) ; the 110th Machine Gun Battalion, the 104th Field Signal Battalion, the 104th Engr. Regt. and Tn., the 104th Train Hdqrs., and Mil. Police, the 104th Supply Tn., the 104th Sanitary Tn. (composed of the 113th, 114th, 115th and 116th Ambulance Cos. and Field Hospitals.)

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL PERSHING'S CABLED
COMMUNIQUE RELATING TO THE
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

July 31, 1918: 29th Division reported at 6:30 P. M., July 31st: "Small enemy raiding party repulsed in Guebwiller sector."

August 22, 1918: 29th Division reported evening, August 22d: "Enemy raid in the region of Hagenbach at 5 o'clock morning, August 21st, repulsed. Two of our men are missing. Our casualties also included 4 killed and 26 wounded."

August 31, 1918: 29th Division reported this morning, August 31st: "Strong raiding parties entered German trenches in Balsehwiller *early* this morning inflicting losses."

September 5, 1918: 29th Division reported at 11:10 A. M. o'clock September 5th: "Early this morning a raiding party supported by artillery entered *lightly* held enemy trench in Badricourt sector inflicting losses. Our casualties very slight."

September 18, 1918: 29th Division reported at 3:11 o'clock afternoon, September 14th: "Our patrols active. Own and enemy long range guns very active on rear areas during the night."

September 16, 1918: 29th Division reported morning, September 16th: "Artillery on both sides active yesterday."

September 18, 1918: 29th Division reported September 18th: "Our patrols active. Gas bombardment by enemy artillery; casualties: One man killed, 4 men wounded, 232 slightly gassed."

September 19, 1918: 29th Division reported September 19th: "Hostile projectile attacks in region of Balsehwiller this morning followed by short bombardment."

September 20, 1918: 29th Division reported at 9:30 A. M., September 20th: "Our patrols active. Our artillery very active, enemy's artillery bombarded our line in northern part of sector with gas shells. Our casualties 3 men killed, 3 wounded and 11 gassed."

October 14, 1918: 29th Division reported evening October 13th: "East of the Meuse our troops have cleared most of Bois D'Ormont of the enemy who offered *strong* resistance with machine guns. Hostile heavy artillery very active."

October 17, 1918: East of the Meuse 29th Division has advanced to the summit of Bois de la Grande Montagne.

October 23, 1918: It was reported evening October 23d; East of the Meuse 29th and 26th Divisions attacked this morning with limited objectives, after artillery preparations of 45 minutes strong resistance encountered Bois Belleau taken and progress made in Bois de Wavriller and Bois D'Etrayes; *together with* 100 prisoners.

October 24, 1918: 29th Division reported afternoon October 23d: "In the course of operations October 23d we captured ridge of Bois D'Etrayes and Hill 361.

October 26, 1918: 29th Division reported at 3.00 o'clock afternoon, October 26th: "Organization and consolidation of *entire* front lines. Heavy enemy artillery fire."

October 27, 1918: 29th Division reported evening, October 27: "Continuing organization of position. Enemy exceptionally quiet.

BATTLE ENGAGEMENTS OF 29TH DIVISION.

(1) Center Sector, Haute Alsace, France. 25 July-22 Sept., 1918.

Organizations entitled to silver bands:

113th Regt. Infantry.
 114th " "
 115th " "
 116th " "
 104th " Engineers.
 110th Mach. Gun Bn.
 111th " " "
 112th " " "
 104th Fld. Sig. Bn.

(2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France 8 Oct.-30 Oct., 1918.

Organizations entitled to silver bands:

Same as in (1).

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

Advance Copy.
General Orders
No, 20.

9 April, 1919.

1. Pursuant to the telegraphic instructions from G. H. Q., A. E. F., the *29th Division* was relieved from duty with this Army April 6, 1919.

The *29th Division* came under the command of the First Army September 15th, 1918.

The division served in the Army Reserve until October 3rd when it was marched to the vicinity of *Verdun* and advanced into action, commencing with an attack on the morning of October 8th, participating in the operations of the 17th Corps (French), east of the Meuse River, until October 30th when its relief from duty in the line was completed and it passed again to the reserve of the Army. During its service in the line the Division or units thereof, took part in the operations against *Bois de Chaume*, *Bois Plat Chene*, *Molleville Farm*, *Bois de la Reine*, *Bois d'Ormont* and *Grand Montagne*. These operations accomplished an advance of seven kilometers and resulted in the capture of *Molleville Farm*, *Grand Montagne* and the ridge of *d'Etrayes*, a feat of arms of which the Division Commander and his fine Division have cause to be very proud.

2. The Army Commander takes this opportunity to express his appreciation of the services of the *29th Division* while a part of this Army and wishes it God-speed in the final phase of its services as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUT. GENERAL LIGGETT:

H. A. DRUM,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. K. LOUGHRY,
Adjutant General.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

FRANCE, April 2, 1919.

Major General Charles G. Morton,
Commanding 29th Division,
American E. F.

My dear General Morton:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the *29th Division* my compliments upon the showing made at the review and inspection on March 24th, and at the same time to commend all ranks for the services they have rendered while in France.

Though brief, your fighting record is one of which all may be proud. Arriving in France late in June, 1918, the division's period of training behind the line was cut short and one month later it was put into the Alsace Sector, thereby relieving veteran divisions for the battle. At the beginning of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive, it was moved into the line east of the river Meuse. While the division remained in the Corps Reserve, the 58th Infantry Brigade, operating under orders of the commander of the French, 18th Division, made a surprise attack on October 8th, capturing Malbrouck Hill. From October 10th until October 23rd, the division took part in a series of advances to the depth of seven kilometers, taking Grand Montagne and the Ridge Detrys. These positions were consolidated for a further advance when, on October 30th, the division was relieved by the 79th.

It was gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. I am sure that this fine condition will continue to the end of their service and beyond, as an exemplification of their high character and soldierly qualities. Please extend to them my congratulations and my hearty thanks for their splendid work.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) JOHN J. PERSHING.
1st Ind.

Hqrs. 29th Division, American E. F., 11 April, 1919—Copy to all organizations, including company commanders.

1. For their information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MORTON:

GEORGE SCOTT STEWART, JR.,

Adjutant General.

Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 29TH DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE 31st October, 1918.

I. The following letter has been received from General Claudel, commanding the 17th French Army Corps, to which this Division was attached during the recent offensive:

General Claudel Commanding the 17th Army Corps.

To: General Charles G. Morton, Commanding the 29th I. D. U. S. A.

My dear General:

At the time when the 29th D. U. S. A. leaves the sector of the 17th A. C., I wish to let you know how much I was honored to have it temporarily under my command and I wish to express to you all the satisfaction that it gave me.

On October the 8th, one of its brigades stormed, with splendid dash the difficult height of *Malbrouck* and the powerful defenses of the *Bois de Consenvoye*.

On the 10th, the other brigade advanced beyond the heights of *Ormont* to capture the *Bois de la Reine*.

Since then the whole Division was employed, with splendid perseverance and unfailing energy, to carry off the fortified *Claireere de Molleville*, and the *Grande Montagne* and *Bois d'Etroyes* areas.

The combat and weather conditions were hard most of the time.

The 29th I. D. U. S. A. dauntlessly overcame them, took a total of about 2000 prisoners, guns, machine guns and important material.

Will you kindly express to your splendid troops, to your General Staff, to your services, all the thanks of the General Commanding the 17th A. C. and of their French comrades for their effective and zealous co-operation.

I am sure that under your command the 29th I. D. U. S. A. will soon win new laurels.

Please believe, my dear General, in the expression of my most grateful and devoted sentiments.

(Signed) H. CLAUDEL.

II. The Division Commander directs that this be read to each organization of the division at the next roll-call.

S. A. CLOMAN,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS 29TH DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

1 Nov., '18.

General Orders
No. 59.

Now that its part in the action north of Verdun is finished, the Division Commander wishes to take occasion to express his deep appreciation of the skill, endurance and courage shown by the officers and men of the division, including both staff and line, in a most difficult and prolonged fight.

Everything was opposed to our success. We had a most determined enemy in our front and one skilled by four years of warfare, whereas this was the first real fight of our division. On most days the weather was bad and the ground difficult, added to the fact that the fighting was largely in woods. On account of the woods, ravines and dampness, gassing of our troops was easily accomplished and full advantage of this fact was taken by the enemy to whom the use of gas was an old story.

Without exception the organizations of the division and their commanders responded heroically to every call upon them and at the end of the fight we had not only gained our objectives, but we held them and turned them over to our successors. We advanced some eight kilometers through the enemy's trenches, and captured over 2,100 prisoners, 7 cannon, about 200 machine guns and a large quantity of miscellaneous military property. We had the pleasure of seeing two hostile divisions withdrawn from our front, one of which was composed of the best troops of the German Army. On many occasions captured prisoners stated that our attack was so rapid and our fire so effective that they were overwhelmed and had nothing to do but retire or surrender.

In this brief summing up the results of its first fight the Division Commander feels that every officer and man participating, whether in planning or in executing, should feel a just pride in what has been accomplished. This is but repeating the praise that has been bestowed upon the division by both American and French superior commanders.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MORTON:

S. A. CLOMAN,
Colonel of Infantry,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

HARRY COOPE,
Adjutant General,
Adjutant.

P. C. 29TH DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

25th April, '19.

From: A. A. C. of S., G-2.

To: All Organization Commanders.

Subject: Information.

1. G. H. Q., A. E. F., has printed and will distribute to all officers and soldiers of the A. E. F. a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, bearing a fac-simile of the Commander-in-Chief's signature and a space in which the recipient's name will be written and the signature of his Commanding Officer appended.

2. This office has received an advance copy of this order which is No. 38-A. G. H. Q., A. E. F. Feb. 28, 1919. A copy of this order appears below. It is requested that you let it be generally known throughout your organization that a copy of this order will be furnished each officer and soldier of the A. E. F.

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders

No. 38-A.

My Fellow Soldiers:

Now that your service with the American Expeditionary Forces is about to terminate, I can not let you go without a personal word. At the call to arms, the Patriotic young manhood of America eagerly responded and became the formidable army whose decisive victories testify to its efficiency and its valor. With the support of the nation firmly united to defend the cause of liberty, our army has executed the will of the people with resolute purpose. Our democracy has been tested, and the forces of autoeracy have been defeated. To the glory of the citizens-soldier, our troops have faithfully fulfilled their trust, and in a succession of brilliant offensives have overcome the menace to our civilization.

As an individual, your part in the world war has been an important one in the sum total of our achievements. Whether keeping lonely vigil in the trenches, or gallantly storming the enemy's stronghold; whether enduring monotonous drudgery at the rear, or sustaining the fighting line at the front, each has bravely and efficiently played his part. By willing sacrifice of personal rights; by cheerful endurance of hardship and privation; by vigor, strength and indomitable will, made effective by thorough organization and cordial co-operation, you inspired the war-worn Allies with new life and turned the tide of threatened defeat into overwhelming victory.

With a consecrated devotion to duty and a will to conquer, you have loyally served your country. By your exemplary conduct a standard has been established and maintained never before attained by any army. With mind and body as clean and strong as the decisive blows you delivered against the foe, you are soon to return to the pursuits of peace. In leaving the scenes of your victories, may I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served—an honor to the principles for which you have fought and to the fallen comrades you leave behind.

It is with pride in our success that I extend to you my sincere thanks for your splendid service to the army and to the nation.

Faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING,

Commander in Chief.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,

Adjutant General.

Copy furnished to:

.....

Commanding.

W. E. SELBIE,

Major, General Staff,

A. C. of S., G-2

110th FIELD ARTILLERY

G. H. Q.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, February 28, 1919.

General Orders

No. 38-A.

My Fellow Soldiers:

Now that your service with the American Expeditionary Forces is about to terminate, I can not let you go without a personal word. At the call to arms, the Patriotic young manhood of America eagerly responded and became the formidable army whose decisive victories testify to its efficiency and its valor. With the support of the nation firmly united to defend the cause of liberty, our army has executed the will of the people with resolute purpose. Our democracy has been tested, and the forces of autoeracy have been defeated. To the glory of the citizens-soldier, our troops have faithfully fulfilled their trust, and in a succession of brilliant offensives have overcome the menace to our civilization.

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It is with pride in our success that I extend to you my sincere thanks for your splendid service to the army and to the nation.

Faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING,

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,

Adjutant General.

Copy furnished to:

Commander in Chief.

.....

Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 15th February, 1919.

From: Major General C. P. Summerall, Commanding Fifth Army Corps.
American E. F.

To: Commanding General, 29th Division, American E. F.

Subject: Appreciation of Services:

1. In accordance with orders from Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, the 29th Division is relieved from the Fifth Corps.

2. The division was assigned to the Corps on November 24th, 1918, and since that date it has been constantly occupied with intensive training. While the work has been arduous and at times involved much discomfort in severe cold and inclement weather, the response has invariably been cheerful, zealous and effective. The progress of the division has been such as to evince a superior state of discipline and morale. At the conclusion of its service in the Corps, it is worthy of classification as an assault division.

3. The Corps Commander takes this opportunity of communicating to the officers and soldiers of the division his high commendation and admiration for the manner in which they have conducted themselves while in the Fifth Corps. It has been an honor to command such troops and in the training area, as well as in the stress of battle, they have shown themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them by their country.

(Signed) C. P. SUMMERALL.

HEADQUARTERS 29TH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

20 April, 1919.

General Orders

No. 13.

1. The 29th Division, which began its official existence 25 August, 1917, is now about to be dissolved. From a large number of National Guard organizations with superb material but with little training or discipline it has become a perfectly trained, organized and disciplined fighting machine, which can at any time be put into any military situation without anxiety as to the result.

The record of the division during the year and a half of its history has been superb. At Camp McClellan, Alabama, the organization of the division was perfected, its discipline brought up to high standard and its training made effective. Those who were not considered up to a proper professional or physical standard were eliminated. The division thus formed was embarked for France in June, 1918, and with but little delay was placed in the trenches facing foes with four years' war training behind them. During the two months spent in the trenches the division received its baptism of fire. Immediately upon leaving the trenches it was transferred to the First American Army and entered the great fight of the war, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, where it stayed on the line almost as many days as any division in the army. Its behavior in this great fight brought commendation from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, from the Commander of the First Army, from the French Army Corps Commander under whom it served, and from all others under whose notice it came.

Withdrawn from action but a few days before the armistice was signed, the division was placed into winter billets where under adverse conditions of cold, rain, snow and mud it still maintained the same superb discipline for which it has been famous.

The fallen will have the honor of the great country which sent them forth to battle for human freedom and of their comrades in arms.

And now on the eve of returning home, the division commander desires to thank every officer and man for the magnificent work that has been done and to wish for each one long life, health and prosperity wherever he may go.

C. G. MORTON,

Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 29TH DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

23 Apr., 1919.

From: The Commanding General, 29th Division.

To: The Commanding Officer, 110th Field Artillery.

Subject: Commendation.

On the eve of the dissolution of the 29th Division I wish to express to you, and through you to your regiment, my great pleasure in having had you as a part of the division. Your work has been exceedingly satisfactory and has brought forth commendation from all superior commanders who have seen it. The behavior of your men has been most excellent and soldierly.

For the future career of the individual officers and men of your regiment the division commander desires to express his wish for their happiness and prosperity.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. G. MORTON,

Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, 54TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

3 May, 1919.

Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr.,

110th Regiment Field Artillery,

American E. F.

My dear Colonel Bowie:

Upon dissolution of the Brigade, I desire to express to you the great pleasure it has been to have served with you in France.

Nowhere in the service have I ever encountered officers and men of higher quality for military service, and it was a keen disappointment not to have tested their prowess on the field of battle—though I never for a moment doubted favorable comparison with our own or the enemy's troops.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the high state of discipline developed and maintained during the period of possible active service has been maintained to the end—the severest test of all.

I desire to thank you for your cordial and loyal support, your constant devotion to duty, and for the high standards of military efficiency sought throughout your regiment.

My very best wishes follow you into civil life, where I feel assured the same high principles of honor and devotion to your work will assure you enviable success.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) L. R. HOLBROOK,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, 54TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 6 May, 1919.

To the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Brigade:

Before the Brigade is broken up and the several units are transferred to different camps in the United States preparatory to demobilization, the Brigade Commander desires to express his profound esteem for the high character of its personnel, and his appreciation of their loyal and devoted service.

The high standards in discipline, training, appearance and military courtesy, early developed throughout the command, have been maintained during the long and trying armistice period and have been generously commented upon by inspectors in every department. The following is an extract from a letter recently received from Major General Charles G. Morton, U. S. Army, Division Commander, " * * * While the Brigade, due to no fault of its own, was not with the Division in action, yet never a day passed" * * * "that I did not wish for its services, which I am sure would have been of a most completely satisfactory order * * *." The Brigade Commander, having seen active service with other troops on numerous fronts shares the confidence above expressed and does not believe that this Brigade would have suffered in comparison on the battlefield with veteran troops of longer service.

Confidence in the command has been inspired by the conspicuous attention to the lessons taught in the Training Camp and in Maneuver Problems; in the police of billets; in the cordial relations finally established with civilians in towns where all chances of welcome were destroyed by troops that preceded us; and by a general pride in dress and deportment that could not fail to produce an impression of character, education and customary high standards of living at home. This confidence has been further confirmed by an almost entire absence of drunkenness, disorder, absenteeism, discontent, absence of profane or obscene language and by disapprobation of vulgarity in camp entertainments—believed to be unsurpassed by any like unit in the service.

The Brigade Commander feels that these high standards are characteristic of the personnel, and in part inspired by our people at home, who have worked unceasingly for our comfort and welfare, and have encouraged us by unwavering confidence in our ultimate success on the battlefield. They have borne the heavier burdens—financial strain, household cares, and commercial worries; they have endured much anxiety for our personal safety, magnified our dangers and have ever been ready to credit us with sacrifices and skill beyond our just dues. They are now entitled to welcome us back with pride—confident that in the months or years of separation we have developed by experience, been seasoned by hardship, and have attained greater manhood and power with which to combat the intricate problems now awaiting us at home.

Let us, therefore, neglect no detail in preparation for our return, and to the day of our discharge prepare for the home welcome that now awaits us, studying how to make ourselves more worthy of their pride in us as soldiers and as men—for many of us have grown from boyhood into manhood since we were called into the service.

My sincere wishes go with each member of the command as you return to civil life, and I am confident that the same soldierly qualities—honor, integrity, persistence of purposes and devotion to duty—that have been the foundation of your creditable service here in France, will insure you success in business and an enviable position in society. The honor of having served abroad in the “Great War” is a permanent asset that will ever be cherished by your families and by posterity.

L. R. HOLBROOK,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, 110TH F. A., U. S. A., FRANCE

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

19th October, 1918.

Memorandum:

To be read to all organizations.

1. The zeal and earnestness displayed by the officers and men of this regiment during the period of training at Camp de Meneon is subject of great satisfaction to the Commanding Officer. The conditions under which some of the work was done, particularly the firing of the brigade problem, were extremely trying. The maintenance of communication was at all times a difficult proposition, but the men of the Communications Department in the batteries as well as in the battalion and regimental details, put forth their best efforts regardless of personal discomfort. The men of the firing batteries also had to work for long hours under most uncomfortable conditions. They, too, demonstrated by the accuracy of their fire and the promptness with which orders were obeyed, their fitness.

2. It is well that the members of this regiment know that this brigade has made what is considered the best record of any brigade that has been to this camp. The problems that have been worked out by this regiment have been so satisfactory to the higher authorities that the plans submitted by the operations department have been copied not only for future use at this school but another copy has been sent to another school as a model.

3. Our gun emplacements and camouflaged positions have both been rated as excellent. The Commanding Officer wishes to express to the officers and men who devised and executed these works, his high appreciation of their efforts.

4. The team work displayed by the organization has been extremely satisfactory and in taking this regiment to the front, the Commanding Officer will do so with the satisfaction of feeling that it is well trained, co-ordinated and will perform any duty it is called upon to do to the satisfaction of those we represent.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL WASHINGTON BOWIE:

BARNES C. GRAHAM,

Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 110TH FIELD ARTILLERY, U. S. A.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

BOURG-LE-ROI, FRANCE, 6 May, 1919.

General Orders

No. 10.

1. After nearly two years participation in the greatest war the world has ever known you are about to return to civil life. In those two years you have made an enviable record for discipline, efficiency, cleanliness of both person and behaviour, sobriety and good conduct, as well as for cheerfulness in enduring hardships, discomforts and disappointments. You have been commended by the Commander of the Fifth Corps, the Commander of the 29th Division and the 54th Field Artillery Brigade. You have been a source of pride to your Colonel and the knowledge that you could be depended upon at all times and in any emergency has been most gratifying.

2. You have earned the greatest reward life has to offer—the consciousness of duty well performed.

3. You take with you my respect, admiration, and affection.

WASHINGTON BOWIE, JR.,

*Colonel, Field Artillery, U. S. A.,**Commanding.*

Official:

BARNES C. GRAHAM,

Captain and Adjutant.

1st BATTALION, MARYLAND COAST ARTILLERY, N. G.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 1ST BATTALION C. A. C., MARYLAND N. G.

1. Field Returns on file in the A. G. O. show that the 1st Battalion, C. A. C., Maryland N. G., was called into service on July 25, 1917, and was mustered into the service of the United States on July 30, 1917. The Battalion consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Companies, C. A. C., Maryland N. G. The companies left Baltimore for station at Fort Howard, Maryland, on the following dates:

1st Company.....	August 7, 1917.
2nd Company.....	August 11, 1917
3rd Company.....	Date not known.
4th Company.....	September 6, 1917.

3RD COMPANY

2. On August 25, 1917, the 3rd Company together with some personnel transferred from the 4th Company, was sent to Camp A. L. Mills, Long Island, in compliance with confidential letter from the Commanding General, Eastern Department, dated August 1, 1917. At this time the organization was known as the 117th Trench Mortar Battery, 42nd Division.

From this time on, the 117th Trench Mortar Battery was part of the 42nd Division and the history of the Battery will be in the records of the Division which will not be available until the arrival of the A. E. F. records. The following incomplete information was obtained from monthly returns:

On September 30, 1917, the Battery was at Camp Mills, Long Island. On October 31, 1917, it was on board the *Tenadores* at the St. Nazaire dock. The Battery disembarked on November 1 at St. Uzaire and left there on November 11. It arrived at Langres on November 13, and began the preparation of the station as a Trench Mortar School. Instruction began on November 26, 1917. On January 27, 1918, the Battery moved to Nully L'Eveque; on February 18 it started for the Luneville area. On

February 27, the Battery, under French supervision, went into position in the trenches where it remained until March 21. It then withdrew to Nosson Court for rest and training until April 1, 1918. From April 1 to June 15 it was in the trenches in the vicinity of Village Negre. On June 28th the station is given as Courtisols-Est.

1ST AND 2ND COMPANIES.

3. On November 3, 1917, the 1st and 2nd Companies, C. A. C., Maryland N. G., were ordered to the Locust Point Piers for guard duty. The 1st Company remained here until May 3, 1918, and then returned to Fort Howard. The 2nd Company returned to Fort Howard in June, 1918. In the meantime, on January 20, 1918, the designations of the 1st and 2nd Companies were changed to the 5th and 6th Companies C. A. C. (Baltimore), respectively, and remained as such in the defenses of Baltimore until mustered out.

4TH COMPANY.

4. This Company rendered returns until December 31, 1917, at Fort Howard, Maryland. No further reports or returns could be found on this organization.

NOTE CONCERNING 58TH C. A. C.

The 58th C. A. C. was formed on February 1, 1918. Batteries "E" and "F" were organized at Fort Howard, Maryland, as original units. The 5th and 6th C. A. C. (Baltimore) were not changed to Batteries "E" and "F." However, some of the personnel of the 5th and 6th Companies was transferred to the newly organized units.

58th FIELD ARTILLERY—3rd BATTALION.

58TH ARTILLERY—THIRD BATTALION—C. A. C.

Nov. 11, 1918.

The Commanding General of 167th Field Artillery Brigade has reported that the firing of your battalion on counter battery work had the desired effect each time and he is very grateful for your assistance.

BY ORDER OF BRIG. GEN. F. A. HOWLEY:

S. E. REINHART, *Maj., F. A.*

117th TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

HEADQUARTERS, 165TH INFANTRY

FRANCE, 14 August, 1918.

General Gatley,

Commanding 67th Field Artillery Brigade.

Dear General:

On behalf of my regiment, I want to express the most enthusiastic appreciation of our artillery support during the recent fighting on the *Oureq*. It was quick and sympathetic and you have no doubt had the satisfaction of noticing how perfectly accurate it was on our front between the *Bois Colas* and *Meurey Farm*. Colonel Leach, with his regiment, was our particular support and has won our most hearty congratulations and has given us this added pride in our artillery. His liaison officers with my regiment, Lt. Weaver particularly, at my P. C. and Lt. McCoy with my advance battalion were of the utmost and intelligent service.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. R. McCOY,

Colonel, U. S. A., 165th Infantry,

Commanding.

1ST ENDORSEMENT

Hq. 67th F. A. Brigade, American E. F., August 22, 1918. To Commanding Officer, 117th Trench Motar Battery.

1. For his information.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GATLEY:

C. H. NANCE,

Major, F. A., U. S. A.,

Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 42ND DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

GERMANY, January 8th, 1919.

General Order

No. 3.

1. Pursuant to instructions from the Fourth Army Corps, the 117th Trench Mortar Battery is relieved from further duty with the III Army and entraining at Kreuzberg on 9 January, 1919, will proceed by rail to Saint Nazaire for transportation to the United States where the members thereof will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Regretting the departure of the 117th Trench Mortar Battery, from the 42d Division, it is with pride that I record in General Orders its services as a unit of this division.

The 117th Trench Mortar Battery had fired in actual combat more bombs than any other Trench Mortar Battery in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Upon completion of its training period in France this battery went into position in the Baccarat Sector and was continuously in the front line during the entire period that the 42d Division held this sector, approximately one hundred days, and a longer continuous period than any other American Division held a sector. When the division was withdrawn from the sector and moved to the vicinity of Chalons, there, under the Fourth French Army, to meet the German offensive of July 15th the 117th Trench Mortar Battery was placed in position to support the defense. Here, under terrific bombardment, it rendered most valuable service, firing on the masses of the advancing enemy and in a large way checking his progress in that portion of the front.

In the Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel Operations the battery rendered most valuable service in many lines outside of its normal sphere of action.

On November 1st, in the advance towards Sedan, the battery fired on St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges with telling effect practically reducing the strong points before our infantry advanced. In this operation they were day and night under heavy enemy fire; more than fifty per cent of their guns being put out of action. Nevertheless, in the two and a half hour preparation they fired seven hundred and fifty bombs from the remaining mortars.

It is with a keen sense of satisfaction that I record the excellent discipline, soldierly conduct, and efficiency which has always been displayed by the 117th Trench Mortar Battery.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERAL FLAGLER:

WM. N. HUGHES, JR.,

Col. G. S., U. S. A.,

Chief of Staff.

313th INFANTRY.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 313TH INFANTRY.

79TH DIVISION

The 313th Infantry was organized per G. O. 2. Headquarters Camp Meade, Md., August 26, 1917. Commanding Officer—Colonel Claude B. Swezey, U. S. A.

The selected draft, comprising local boards from the City of Baltimore and Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, commenced arriving September 26, 1917, and detachments continued to arrive daily to the end of the month.

October 16, 1917, 1,000 men were transferred to the 82nd Division at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

February 4, 1918, 330 men were transferred to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 5th Division, at Camp Greene, South Carolina.

February 27, 1918, 293 men were transferred to the Replacement Draft Infantry at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

During May, 1918, 1347 recruits were attached to the regiment.

During June, 1918, recruits and privates from other organizations and camps were received, as shown herewith:

683 recruits from Camp Upton.

140 recruits from 312th F. A., Camp Meade.

1400 privates from 9th Training Battalion, 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade.

The regiment left Hoboken, New Jersey, on the transport *Leviathan*, July 8, 1918, and arrived at Brest, France, July 15, 1918.

On July 18, 1918, the regiment left Brest for Champlitte (Haute Saone) September 13, 1918, relieved the 371st Infantry, 93rd Division, in sub-sector of Verrieves.

September 21, 1918, the regiment was relieved by companies of the 146th and 148th Infantry (37th Division) on the main

line of resistance and by the 129th Infantry (33rd Division) on the line of observation.

September 26th to September 30th, 1918, took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive among the Montfaucon Romagne and Cunel Road.

September 30, 1918, the regiment was relieved by the 7th Infantry, 3rd Division, at the Bois de Beuge and marched to Malancourt and bivouaced.

October 7, 1918, the regiment relieved the 103rd and 104th Infantry (26th Division) in Troyon Sector.

October 26, 1918, relieved by the 130th Infantry (33rd Division) and moved to Rupt.

October 31, 1918, relieved the 104th Infantry in the Bois d'Ormont.

November 22, 1918, the regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Verdun.

From November 27, 1918, to January 18, 1919, the regiment (less 1st Battalion) was stationed in the vicinity of Seigneulles and on the above date moved to Conde-en-Barrois, Hargeville and Genicourt.

February 5, 1919, 1st Battalion, 313th Infantry, arrived at Camp Esttienne (Remberegourt).

April 1, 1919, to April 21, 1919, the regiment was stationed in the Andelot area and on the latter date moved to the Cholet area.

The regiment sailed from France on two transports.

The *Paysander* sailed May 16, 1919, with the 2nd Battalion, Companies I, M and K and Machine Gun Company.

The *Antigone* followed on May 18, 1919, with the remainder of the regiment.

The transports arrived at Newport News June 2, 1919, and the regiment was demobilized on June 9, 1919.

J. DEC. HALL,
Lt. Col., Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 79TH DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 2nd May, 1919.

From: Commanding General, 79th Division.

To: Colonel Claude B. Sweezey, Commanding 313th Infantry.

Subject: Services of 313th Infantry.

1. On the eve of the departure of the 79th Division from France to the United States, the Division Commander desires to record his appreciation of the services of the 313th Infantry.

2. Throughout its career it has uniformly demonstrated a high order of combat efficiency under your leadership. First put to the test in line in the Avocourt Sector, two companies demonstrated their mettle by successfully repelling two enemy raids, one made in large force, with selected shock troops accompanied by heavy artillery preparation. During the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive it fell to the lot of the Regiment to attack the enemy's justly dreaded stronghold of Montfaucon which it gallantly over-ran after a severe struggle. On September 29, 1918, although exhausted and depleted by its previous efforts, the Regiment again took up the front line under a galling artillery fire and reached the farthest point of the advance of the division, in front of the Bois de Cunel.

3. During the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the Second Battalion of the Regiment was largely responsible for the exploitation of the success of the capture of Hill 378 and by its advance beyond this Hill and breaking through the enemy's Claire Chene trenches in forcing his withdrawal from the heights north of Verdun.

4. The record of your Regiment throughout its entire career is one to which it may look back with pride and pleasure. The Division Commander desires that you make known to your Regiment his appreciation of its fine services.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,

Major General, U. S. A.

In describing military achievements, plain statements of fact are always more eloquent than figures of speech, therefore those of us who have known the 313th Infantry Regiment from its formation, will always think of it as "the unit which took Montfaucon." For that was a really great thing to accomplish.

While all the men from Baltimore who fought in the 79th Division were not members of "Baltimore's Own Regiment," the quality of their service is no less deserving of praise, and it may be said with strict truthfulness that the record of that regiment typifies the patriotic devotion and valor of the Baltimoreans in the National Army.

The great final offensive of the Allied Armies opened on the morning of September 26, 1918. To the American Forces was assigned the task of breaking the German position extending from the Meuse River to the eastern portions of the Argonne Forest. It was from this position that the terrific German attacks on Verdun in 1916 were launched, and to which they had retired in the face of the French counter offensive in December of that year. Almost every kind of ground was to be found in the terrain over which the Americans were to advance, woods and marshy bottom lands alternating with open plateaus or deep basins with ravines running out from them. Field fortifications, from the occupied shell hole to the most elaborately organized ruined towns, concrete trenches and dugouts, and machine gun nests, were thickly scattered in the front, and barbed wire entanglements after four years of construction had reached a density difficult to describe, crossing and recrossing the ground, rendering the woods almost impossible and deflecting advancing troops into positions where they could be raked by skilfully concealed machine guns. The depth of this position was about four miles, and at its rear edge, beyond which no attack was expected to penetrate, and dominating the country for miles in every direction was the town of Montfaucon. Built on top of a conical hill, with open slopes to the front, it stands out like a great fortress from a plain, and the Germans made it the keystone of their defense in their west Meuse position.

To the 313th Infantry was assigned the task of penetrating these four miles of enemy resistance, on a front approximately one mile wide, and including the assault and capture of Montfaucon. Two weeks previously the regiment had gone into line

for the first time, and subsequently had received its baptism of fire in repulsing two attempted German raids. It was evidence of high confidence in their ability and determination to win, that such a difficult mission should be given to troops so new to the actuality of battle. Their performance more than justified it. At the end of the first day they had passed the natural and military obstacles in the foreground, and by noon of the second day the town was in their hands, with every enemy soldier and officer cleaned out, literally from cellar to attic. No difficulties of terrain, no fierceness of enemy resistance, by counter attack or artillery fire, not even the trial of seeing fellow officers and men fall had altered the determination of those brave Americans to break the back bone of the enemy's line.

The tradition of the regiment, which its able commander, Colonel C. B. Swezey, had been building up through the preceding twelve months, was thus crystallized in such manner that the highest order of performance might certainly be expected from it thereafter. Their repulse of enemy raids in another sector, and their valuable participation in driving the enemy from a similar key position during his last stand on the heights east of the Meuse, confirm, for any needing such confirmation, the indomitable courage of these men.

I need not add, surely, any lengthy statement of my feeling of pride and honor, in having commanded the Division in which such real men, American first, Baltimoreans second, served their country.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,

Major General, U. S. A.

371st AND 372nd REGIMENTS, INFANTRY

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 372ND INFANTRY.

The 372nd Infantry was a part of the 93rd Division (National Army—colored). This Division was formed at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., in January, 1918, of Infantry troops from Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Tennessee.

In the 372nd Infantry, Companies A, B, C and D were formed of Companies A, B, C and D of the 1st Separate Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry; Companies E, F, G and H of Companies A, B, C and D of the 9th Separate Battalion, Ohio Infantry; Company I of the 1st Separate Company, Maryland Infantry; Company K of the 1st Separate Company Tennessee Infantry; Company L of the 1st Separate Company Massachusetts Infantry; Company M of the 1st Separate Company Connecticut Infantry.

The 93rd Division was never completed to its full strength—only the 185th and 186th Infantry Brigades being organized. The 371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments composed the 159th Brigade. These two Brigades arrived in France during April, 1918, and were at once broken up and the component Regiments brigaded with the French. The Regiment at this time was commanded by Colonel Glendie B. Young. It debarked from the "Susquehanna" at Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, France, on April 21st, and proceeded to training areas, remaining there under the instruction of French Officers until late in May. In compliance with letter of instructions from G. H. Q., A. E. F., dated May 15th the Regiment was reorganized in accordance with French Tables of Organization and placed on duty with the French.

On May 26th, Regimental Headquarters and the 1st Battalion, and on May 27th the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, left Conde-en-Barrois and proceeded by motor trucks to towns in the Meuse and Vosges Departments.

On June 4th, 5th and 6th the Regiment moved by Battalions from the zone of Futeau to the Argonne Sector. Colonel Young assumed command of sub-sector Argonne Ouest on June 7th.

On the night of June 27-28 the 1st Battalion moved to the Vanquois Sector (Meuse) relieving a Battalion of the 123rd French Infantry.

On the night of June 30-July 1st the 3rd Battalion relieved another Battalion of this French Regiment. The 2nd Battalion entered the new sector on the night of July 1-2. Colonel Young assumed command of the sub-sector on July 1st.

The Regiment was relieved in these positions by the 49th French Infantry Regiment and went into support in the sub-sector Courcelles; the 1st Battalion moving to Bois-de-Foucheres on the night of July 11-12; the 3rd Battalion to Locheres on the night of July 12-13; the 2nd Battalion to Brabant on the night of July 13-14. Colonel Young was relieved on July 14th by Colonel Herschel Tupes, in compliance with par. 32, Special Orders 191, G. H. Q., July 10, 1918. From these positions the Regiment moved into support in sub-sector 304; the 1st Battalion to Clairs-Chenes on the night of July 15-16; the 2nd Battalion to Sivry-la-Perche (Meuse) and the 3rd Battalion to Camp Normandie, Bois-de-Bethelainville (Meuse) on the night of July 16-17. On the night of July 23-24 the 2nd Battalion moved into the line of resistance, right of sub-sector 304.

On the night of July 24-25 the 1st Battalion moved to Sivry-la-Perche. The following night Regimental Headquarters moved to Command Post on Hill 310, and the 1st Battalion into the line of resistance, left of sub-sector 304.

On July 26th Colonel Tupes assumed command of sub-sector 304, the 3rd Battalion remaining in reserve at Camp Normandie.

The Regiment remained in sub-sector 304, near Verdun, throughout the month of August, during which time it was serving with a French corps. On Sept. 8th it marched to Camp-de-Brocourt, also in the Dept. of the Meuse. On Sept. 12th it marched to Souhemes-la-Grande. On Sept. 13 it entrained for Juzanvigny (Aube) 172 kilometers distant. On Sept. 17 it marched to Brienne-le-Chateau, same Department, and entrained for Vitry-le-Francois (Marne). On the same afternoon it detrained and marched to Jussecourt (Marne).

On Sept. 20 it marched to Contault-le-Maupas; on Sept. 21st to Dommartin; on the 22nd to Camp-les-Maignieux; on the 24th to Hans (Marne); on the 26th to Marsan Brook, where it took position on the south bank. On Sept. 27th the 1st and 3rd Battalions marched to positions in the Ravin d' Hebuterne, and later in the day to Ripont, the 2nd Battalion remaining in the Divisional Reserve.

On Sept. 28th the 3rd Battalion deployed for attack north of the Rouvroy-Ripont Road, attacking at 11:00 A. M. and advancing to the woods south of Bussy Farm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers north of Ripont. At this time Regimental Headquarters and the 1st Battalion were stationed in a ravine immediately north of Fontaine-en-Dormois, 2 kilometers north of Ripont. On Sept. 29th the 1st Battalion advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers to the woods south of Bussy Farm and attacked at 1:45 P. M., capturing the village of Sechault (Ardennes). At 9:30 P. M. the same day the 1st and 3rd Battalions withdrew under orders to the woods south of Bussy Farm.

On Sept. 30th the 2nd Battalion advanced to the plateau 250 meters south of Bussy Farm; thence on Oct. 1st it advanced to Trieres Farm, relieving a Battalion of the 371st French Infantry. On the same day, Oct. 1st, the 1st and 3rd Battalions advanced at 2 P. M. to positions in support 3 kilometers north of the Sechault-Monthois Road.

At 5 A. M., Oct. 4th, a strong enemy counter-attack was repulsed by the 2nd Battalion and elements of the 333rd French Infantry, during which 60 German prisoners were captured. On the night of Oct. 6-7, the Regiment was relieved by a French Regiment and withdrew to the north bank of the Marsan Brook. On Oct. 8th the Regiment marched to Somme-Bionne (Marne) and on the 11th to Valmy. On Oct. 12th it entrained for Vignemont, apparently in the Vosges, marching the same day upon de-training to Lt. Leonard.

On Oct. 15th it marched to Ban-de-Laveline and occupied sub-sector "B," relieving the 70th French Infantry. Here the Regiment remained until Nov. 17th, when it moved to Granges-sur-Vologne (Vosges) and vicinity, 35 kilometers distant.

On Dec. 17th the Regiment assembled at Aumontzey, where the officers and men were presented the Croix-de-Guerre by General Goybet, Commanding the 157th French Infantry Division.

At the same time Colonel Tupes presented the Distinguished Service to 8 members of the Regiment.

On Jan. 1st and 2nd the Regiment left Granges-sur-Vologne and vicinity and entrained at Laveline for Le Mans. It arrived at Brest on Jan. 13th and 14th. On Jan. 24th the Regiment was assembled on the Court d'Argot, Brest, where its colors were decorated by Vice Admiral Moreau, French Navy, in accordance with citation in orders of the French Army. Colonel Tupes received the Croix-de-Guerre. The Regiment sailed from Brest on board the *Leviathan* on February 3, 1919, arriving at Hoboken on the 12th. Here it was split up into detachments and ordered on February 21st to Camp Sherman (Ohio), Camp Gordan (Ga.), Camp Custer (Mich.), Camp Devens (Mass.), and Camp Meade (Md.), and Camp Lee (Va.). The Regiment was demobilized on March 6th, 1919.

STRENGTH.

The following table shows the strength of the Regiment, present for duty, on the last day of the months mentioned, and casualties during the month:

Month	Officers	Men	Horses	Killed in Action During Month
Apr. 1918	82	1,947	...	
May	80	2,321	26	
June	82	2,398	282	4 Enlisted Men
July	81	2,704	281	2 Enlisted Men
August	63	2,645	253	4 Enlisted Men {4 Officers
Sept.	59	2,767	290	{47 Enlisted Men {4 Officers
Oct.	51	2,435	232	{21 Enlisted Men
Nov.	63	2,596	236	2 Enlisted Men
Dec.	79	2,639	226	
Jan. 1919	72	2,607	...	
Feb.	77	2,605	...	

The above figures are taken from the Regimental Monthly Returns, except those for February, which are taken from records in the Military Intelligence Division.

All four Regiments of the 93rd Division returned to the United States in February, 1919, and were demobilized shortly thereafter.

The Division shoulder insignia was a French helmet in blue on a circular black disc. The insignia of the 372nd Regiment while serving with the 157th French Division was a red hand inclosed in a black annular ring.

The foregoing notes were compiled from records in the Historical Branch, W. P. D., G. S.; from the original monthly returns in the Adjutant General's Office, and from records of the Military Information Division, Washington, D. C.

BROOKE PAYNE,

August 7th, 1919.

Col., F. A.

October 8, 1918.

“157th D. I.

“No. 5508

“From: Colonel Quillet, Commanding 157th D. I.

“To: Colonel Tupes, Commanding 372nd Infantry.

“The Colonel Commanding the I. D. has recommended your regiment for citation in the orders of the French Army worded as follows:

“‘Gave proof, during its first engagement, of the finest qualities of bravery and daring which are virtues of assaulting troops.

“‘Under the orders of Colonel Tupes dashed with superb gallantry and admirable scorn of danger to the assault of a position continuously defended by the enemy,—taking it by storm under an exceptionally violent machine gun fire. Continued the progression in spite of enemy artillery fire and very severe losses. They made numerous prisoners, captured cannon, machine guns, and important war material.’

“(Signed) QUILLET.”

On October 8 General Goybet of the 157th Division, in a communication addressed to the commanding officers of the 371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments, U. S. A., said:

“Your troops have been admirable in their attack. You must be proud of the courage of your officers and men; and I consider it an honor to have them under my command.

“The bravery and dash of your regiment won the admiration of the 2nd Moroccan Division who are themselves versed in warfare. Thanks to you during those hard days. The Division was at all times in advance of all other divisions of the Army Corps. I am sending you all my thanks and beg you to transmit them to your subordinates.

“I called on your wounded. Their morale is higher than any praise.

“GOYBET.”

December 15, 1918.

"157th Division

"Staff of the Infantry.

"ORDER OF THE DIVISIONAL INFANTRY NO. 100.

"The 371st and 372nd Infantries are leaving France after having carried on a hard campaign of six months with the I. D. 157.

"After having energetically held a series of difficult sectors, they took a glorious part in the great decisive battle which brought the final Victory.

"In sector, they have shown an endurance, a vigilance, a spirit of devotion and a remarkable discipline.

"In battle they have taken by storm, with a magnificent animation, very strong positions doggedly defended by the enemy.

"In contemplating the departure of these two fine regiments which I commanded with pride, I desire to tell them all how much I think of them and also to thank them for the generous and precious concurrence which they brought to us at the decisive period of the great war.

"I shall keep always in my soldier heart their loyal memories and particularly those of their distinguished commanders who have become my friends: Colonel Miles and Colonel Tupes.

"(Signed) QUILLET,

"Commanding the I. D. 157."

H. Q., December 15, 1918.

"157th Division

"Etat-Major.

"GENERAL ORDERS NO. 245.

"On the 12th of December, 1918, the 371st and 372nd R. I. U. S. have been replaced at the disposal of the American Higher Command.

"With a deep feeling of emotion, on behalf of the 157th Division, and in my own personal name, I come to bid farewell to our brave comrades.

"For seven months we have lived as brothers at arms, partaking in the same activities, sharing the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the great Champagne Battle which was to be crowned by a tremendous victory.

"Never will the 157th Division forget the indomitable dash, the heroic rush of the American Regiments up the Observatory Ridge and into the plain of Monthois. The most powerful defenses, the most strongly organized M. G. nests, the heaviest artillery barrages, nothing could stop them. These crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger; through their steady devotion the *Red Hand* Division, for nine whole days of severe struggle, was constantly leading the way for the victorious advance of the 4th Army.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, I respectfully salute our glorious comrades who have fallen, and I bow to your colours, side by side with the flag of the 333rd Regiment of Infantry they have shown us the way to *Victory*.

"Dear friends from America, when you will be back again on the other side of the ocean don't forget the *Red Hand* Division. Our brotherhood has been cemented in the blood of the brave and such bonds will never be destroyed.

"Remember your General who is proud of having commanded you, and be sure of his grateful affection to you all for ever.

"General Goybet, Commanding the 157th Division.

"(Signed) GOYBET."

808th AND 811th REGIMENTS, PIONEER INFANTRY.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 808TH PIONEER INFANTRY (COLORED)

Organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, per letter from The Adjutant General of the Army to the Commanding General, Camp Meade, Maryland, dated June 27, 1918.

Commanding Officers:

Colonel H. L. Kinnison, U. S. A.

Colonel Charles J. Nelson, U. S. A.

Colonel Elledy W. Miles, U. S. A.

The regiment left Camp Meade, Maryland, August 28, 1918, and sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, on the *S. S. Leviathan* August 30, 1918, for France. Arrived at Brest, France, September 8, 1918.

On September 15, 1918, the regiment left Brest, France, for Lusy (Haute Marne).

On September 21, 1918, the regiment was transferred to Dambasle (Meuse), the 1st Battalion (less Co. C) at the same time being detached and sent to Sercy (Meuse).

Co. C was attached to the Engineers, at Rattentout (Meuse). The entire regiment upon arrival at the above named stations was employed as labor troops upon railroad and road construction and at the supply depots.

During March, 1919, the returns show the following changes:
2nd Battalion from Dambasle to Langyon (no date).

Co. K from Sauhesme la Grande to Beaune, March 18, 1919.

Co. M from Les Islettes to Rupt, March 18, 1919.

Co. B from Gesnes to Beaune, March 20, 1919.

Co. D from Rattentout to Is-sur-Tille, March 20, 1919.

Co. C from Bar-sur-Aube to Proverville, March 23, 1919.

Co. I, from Aubreville to Banthevillle March 31, 1919.

The regiment sailed from France June 12, 1919, and arrived at Newport News, Virginia, June 22, 1919.

Demobilized at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 27, 1919.

J. DEC. HALL,

Lt.-Col., Infantry.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 811TH PIONEER INFANTRY (COLORED)

The 811th Pioneer Infantry (colored) was organized in compliance with letter from The Adjutant General of the Army to Commanding General, Camp Dix, N. J., dated July 26, 1918.

Commanding Officer: Colonel H. G. Davids, U. S. A., the returns for August, 1918, shows 89 officers and no enlisted men on duty with the regiment.

The first enlisted men reported September 5, 1918, and from time to time during the month more men reported from Camp Lee, Camp Meade and Camp Upton.

Left Camp Dix, N. J., October 18, 1918, and embarked at Hoboken, N. J., same date for service overseas.

Disembarked at Liverpool, England, October 31, 1918, embarked at Southampton, England, November 3, 1918, and disembarked at Le Havre, France, November 4, 1918.

Upon disembarking at Le Havre orders were received assigning the regiment to duty at the docks and depots in the following named cities: Nantes, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Paris, La Pallice and St. Nazaire.

The regiment sailed from France, by detachments, during June and July, 1919, and was demobilized at Camps Dix, Lee and Meade during July and August, 1919.

J. DEC. HALL,

Lt.-Col., Infantry.

154TH DEPOT BRIGADE

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 154TH DEPOT BRIGADE.

Organized at Camp Meade, Md., September 14, 1917, per G. O. 9, 79th Division, September 14, 1917. First Commanding Officer, Col. H. L. Threlkeld, Inf., N. A.

The Brigade was first organized into thirty-three Training Battalions, but on October 25, 1917, its organization was changed to eight Battalions. In December, 1917, the 1st Separate Detachment (Conscientious Objectors) was attached to the brigade.

In June, 1918, four new battalions were organized. Four battalions were designated as Development Battalions. In September, 1918, two additional Development Battalions and two new Training Battalions were organized.

In October, 1918, the 1st Separate Detachment (Conscientious Objectors) was discontinued and its members were transferred to companies of the Depot Brigade. On November 23, 1918, six training battalions were disbanded.

In January, 1919, a Training Battalion was formed from the personnel of the "Convalescent Center." By March, 1919, all the Development Battalions except one had been disbanded. This battalion was disbanded April 30, except one company.

The 154th Depot Brigade was completely disbanded by midnight May 24, 1919.

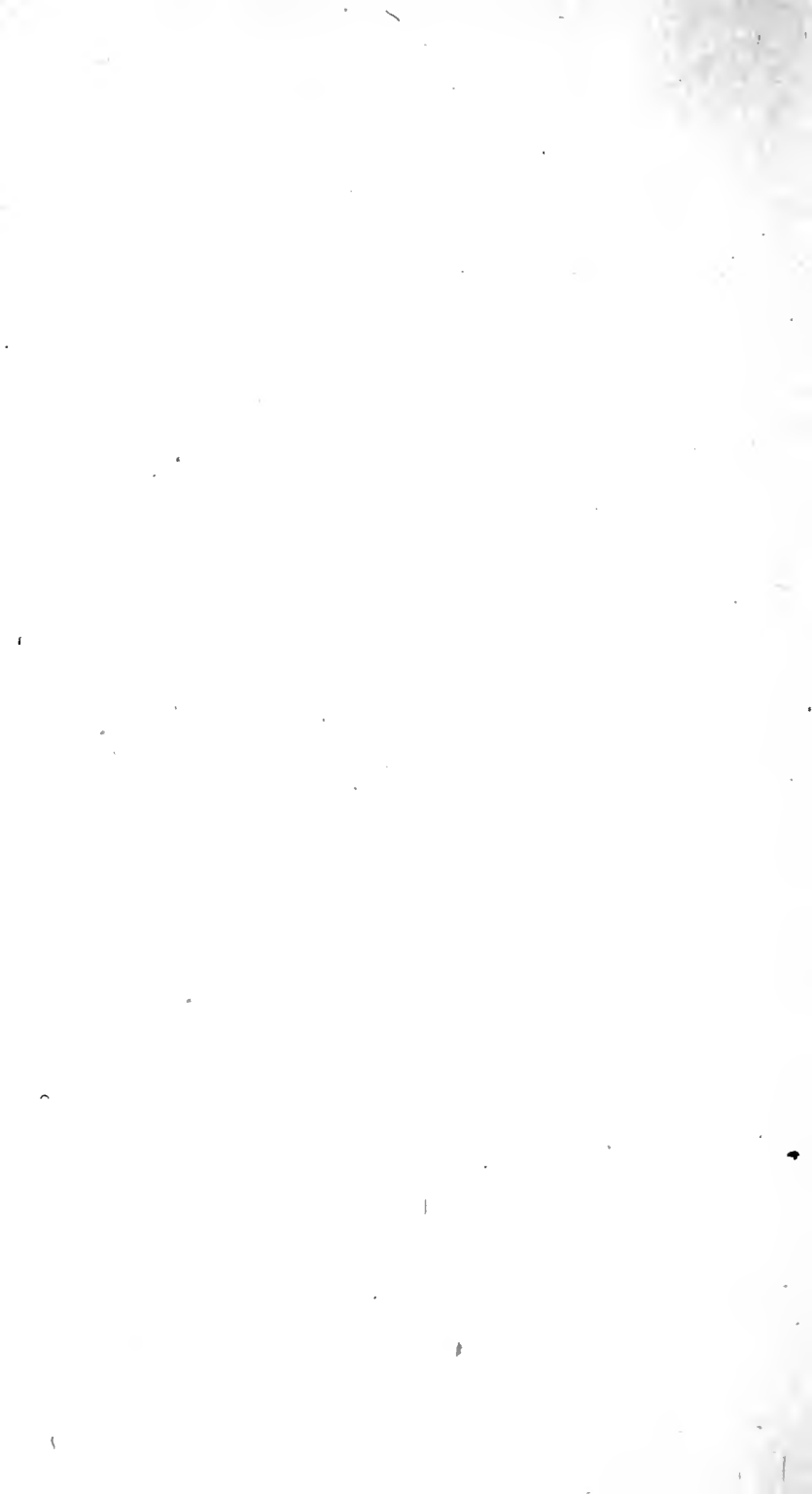
The 154th Depot Brigade, like all such organizations, was merely a reservoir which received officers and men who were later transferred to other organizations. While it possessed a fairly permanent cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of administration and instruction, by far the greater part of its members spent only a few days or weeks in the Brigade.

From its organization to its disbandment approximately 1,620 officers and 125,899 enlisted men passed through its ranks. Of these, 16 officers and 6,975 enlisted men were classified as colored, but the returns rendered prior to July 1, 1918, did not separate the two classes.

C. F. CRAIN,

Lt.-Col., Infantry.

August 7th, 1919.



GENERAL ORDERS
ISSUED BY
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
IN
1918 and 1919

(General Orders No. 75, last of the series issued in 1917.)

STATE OF MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 5th January, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 1.

I. Major *S. Griffith Davis*, Medical Corps, Retired List, National Guard of Maryland, is hereby assigned to duty with the Maryland State Guard, and upon receipt of this order will report to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, for duty.

II. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Act of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

Martin John Spaulding Cromwell, M. D., of Baltimore County, Maryland to be 1st Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 4th January, 1918.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, the above named officer is assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report to the Commanding Officer for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 14TH MARCH, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 2

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

1st Lieutenant *Charles R. Waldecker*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

1st Lieutenant *Mar Gras*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

2nd Lieutenant *Chauncey D. Hopper*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

2nd Lieutenant *Arthur Eby*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

2nd Lieutenant *Harry M. Webb*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

M. Marshall Jones, Esquire, of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

John B. Rippere, Esquire, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

Victor A. Pyles, Esquire, of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

John L. Clark, Esquire, of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918;

Orlando Ridout, Esquire, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 14th March, 1918.

II. Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, the above named officers are assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer for duty, with the exception of Lieutenants Rippere and Ridout, who will report by letter.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

The Adjutant General.

Official:

STATE OF MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 26th March, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 3.

I. Under authority contained in Circular Letter No. 19, Militia Bureau, War Department, dated 7th September, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

Charles T. Lipscomb, Esq., of Talbot County, Maryland, to be Major Adjutant General's Department, National Guard of Maryland, with rank as such from the 26th March, 1918.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, Major Lipscomb will report, in writing, to this office for duty.

II. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

Albert F. Tawney, Esquire, of Washington County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 15th March, 1918.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, the above named officer is assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report by letter to the Commanding Officer for duty and assignment.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 6th April, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 4.

I. Upon his individual request, Captain William R. Spencer, formerly of the 1st Separate Company, Maryland Infantry, National Guard, and late Captain of Company I, 372nd Infantry, United States National Guard, is hereby placed upon the Retired List, National Guard, State of Maryland.

The military service record of Captain Spencer is as follows:

In United States Service.

Captain, Company I, 372 Infantry, United States National Guard, from 25th July, 1917, to date of retirement, by reason of having reached the age limit of 64 years.

In the Service of the State of Maryland.

Private, Monumental City Guards, 1892: 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, 5th June, 1892; Captain, 19th June, 1893.

In the retirement of Captain Spencer this office desires to acknowledge the zeal and fidelity with which he performed all of his duties and the efficient service rendered in maintaining the Company, in which he had been placed in command.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 8th April, 1918.

General Orders

No. 5.

1. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

Leonard K. Hirsberg, M. D., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 8th April, 1918.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, the above named officer is assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, MD., 3rd June, 1918.

General Orders
No. 6.

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

1st Lieutenant *Frank W. Wellen*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 1st June, 1918;

John E. Hogg, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 1st June, 1918;

William E. Jones, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 1st June 1918.

II. Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, the officers designated in preceeding paragraph will report to the commanding officer, 2nd Infantry, M. S. G., for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 17th June, 1918.

General Orders,
No. 7.

I. Under authority of Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, Chapter 65, as amended, 2nd Lieutenant *James T. Harris*, Infantry, having been honorably discharged from the 372nd Infantry, U. S. N. G. on the 29th April, 1918, is hereby placed upon the Retired List, National Guard of Maryland, as of the 30th April, 1918.

II. 2nd Lieutenant *Henry G. A. Ludtke*, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, having tendered his resignation for the purpose of enlisting in the Naval Aviation Service, his resignation is hereby accepted and he is honorably discharged from the Maryland State Guard, as of this date.

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 24th June, 1918.

General Orders

No. 8.

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

1st Lieutenant *Albert S. E. Barnett*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

1st Lieutenant *John B. Rippere*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

2nd Lieutenant *Herschel O. Halbert*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

2nd Lieutenant *Victor A. Pyles*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

2nd Lieutenant *Orlando Ridout*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Charles R. Buckley, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

William Smith, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Walter F. Pohl, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Waler R. Swift, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Clyde L. Hauser, Esq., of Frederick County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Christian F. W. Dammeyer, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Carroll Gorman, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Thomas McK. Meiere, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June, 1918.

Charles E. King, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 20th June 1918.

II. Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, the officers designated in preceeding paragraphs will report to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, for duty. Captain Ripperc, Lieutenants Ridont, Hauver and Dammeyer, will report by letter.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, June 2th, 1918.

General Orders

No. 9.

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended, there will be an encampment for instruction in field exercises of the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with attached medical and sanitary troops, at Timonium, Baltimore County, Maryland, from 15th to 24th July, 1918, both dates inclusive.

II. The Acting Quartermaster General of Maryland will provide the necessary transportation and the required subsistence.

III. The regimental commander will order the Supply Officer of the regiment for duty beginning 11th July, 1918, who will receive the assistance of the Office of the Acting Quartermaster General in arranging and completing all details pertaining to the transportation and subsistence of the regiment.

IV. The regiment will report in camp on the 15th July, at such hour as determined by the regimental Commander, fully equipped for field service.

V. The Commanding Officer of the regiment will submit his scheme of instruction and exercises to this office prior to date of departure for approval.

VI. Upon completion of tour of duty, the regimental Commander will time the return of his regiment so that all units thereof will reach their home stations on July 24th, 1918.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 26th June, 1918.

General Orders

No. 10.

I. Captain *Max Gras*, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, having tendered his resignation by reason of permanent removal from the State of Maryland, the same is hereby accepted and he is granted an honorable discharge as of the 25th of June, 1918.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 6th July, 1918.

General Orders

No. 11.

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

Alford Colona, Esquire, of Wicomico County, Maryland, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 5th of July, 1918.

Samuel R. Douglass, Esquire, of Wicomico County, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 5th of July, 1918.

II. Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, the officers designated in preceeding paragraph, will report by letter to The Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

The Adjutant General.

Official:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 15th July, 1918.

General Orders,
No. 12.

LLL

I. The Camp of the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, to be held at Timonium, Baltimore County, Maryland, 15th to 24th July, 1918, will be known as Camp Waters in honor of Brigadier General Francis E. Waters, Chairman, Maryland Council of Defense.

II. Payrolls of the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, covering period of duty from 15th to 24th July, 1918, both dates inclusive, will be prepared in duplicate upon forms supplied by Office of the Acting Quartermaster General of Maryland and be in readiness for attention on 22nd July, 1918.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ANNAPOLIS, 16th July, 1918.

General Orders
No. 13.

2nd Lieutenant *Linden L. Sanders*, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, having tendered his resignation, the same is hereby accepted and he is granted an honorable discharge as of 10th July, 1918.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, August 2, 1918.

General Orders

No. 14.

Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following Commission has been issued:

Captain Charles K. Duce, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, to be Major, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 30th of July, 1918.

Upon the acceptance of his Commission and filing his oath of office the above named officer is hereby assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report to the Commanding Officer for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD.

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 29th November, 1918.

General Orders

No. 15.

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

1st Lieutenant *John E. Hogg*, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from the 27th November, 1918.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, the above named Officer is hereby assigned with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report to the Commanding Officer for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD.

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 5th December, 1918.

General Orders

No. 16.

I. In accordance with the requirements of Bulletin No. 47, War Department, c. s., all officers and enlisted men of the Maryland State Guard will wear upon the sleeve of the uniform coat and uniform overcoat, excepting the O. D. uniform coat of the Maryland State Guard, which is now distinctive, a red star of the pattern and size as provided and issued by the Acting Quartermaster General of Maryland.

Officers of the Governor's Staff will procure and have attached to their uniform coats the red star required to be worn by the Officers and men of the Maryland State Guard.

The position of the star is one and one half inches from the center of the star to the edge of the sleeve cuff; the star consists of five points and measures two inches in diameter from point to point. A star is placed upon each coat sleeve and when the olive drab shirt is worn without a coat a star will be placed similarly upon each sleeve.

This regulation applies to all full dress, dress, khaki and cotton goods uniforms; all overcoats and raincoats without regard to rank of wearer.

II. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

James W. Scott, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 5th December, 1918.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, the above named officer is hereby assigned with the 2nd Infantry, M. S. G., and will report to the Commanding Officer for duty.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

General Orders

ANNAPOLIS, 18th December, 1918.

No. 17.

I. *Lieutenant E. B. Kennedy*, Maryland Naval Militia, having tendered his resignation, the same is hereby accepted and he is granted a full and honorable discharge as of the 18th of December, 1918.

II. *Major Charles T. Lipscomb*, Adjutant General's Department National Guard of Maryland, having been commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, his commission as a Major in The Adjutant General's Department, National Guard of Maryland, is thereby treated as of the date of notice received from him by this office, namely, 5th December, 1918.

III. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

1st Lieutenant *Herschel O. Halbert*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 17th December, 1918;

....2nd Lieutenant *William E. Jones*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 17th December, 1918.

Sergeant James A. Marrian, Jr., 2nd Infantry, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 17th December, 1918.

Samuel S. Feldman, Esq., of Wicomico County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 17th December, 1918.

Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, the above named officers are hereby assigned to duty with the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer for duty, excepting that Lieutenant Feldman will report by letter.

IV. Upon the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, *Captain Lee W. Tipton*, Infantry, is hereby relieved from further duty with that Regiment upon transferring his property to the Officer designated to succeed him in command of Company B.

Captain Tipton will arrange with the Supply Officer of the Regiment for the transfer of his property upon a date mutually agreeable to all concerned. The Supply Officer will advise this office by letter of the results of the transfer and the date thereof.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

The Adjutant General.

Official:

(General Orders No. 17, last of series of 1918.)

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 23rd January, 1919.

General Orders

No. 1.

Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

2nd Lieutenant *Martin Weisman*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 22nd January, 1919.

2nd Lieutenant *William Smith*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 22nd January, 1919.

J. Burkloe Brown, Esq., of Baltimore City, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 22nd January, 1919.

Robert H. McCauley, Esq., of Washington County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank from 22nd January, 1919.

Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, Lieutenants Weisman, Smith and Brown will report in person, and Lieutenant McCauley by letter, to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, June 18th, 1919.

General Orders

No. 2.

I. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended, there will be an encampment of the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with attached Medical and Sanitary troops, at Saunders Range, Maryland, from 5th to 14th July, 1919, both dates inclusive.

The Acting Quartermaster General of Maryland will provide the necessary transportation and the required subsistence.

The Regimental Commander will order the Supply Officer of his Regiment for duty beginning 1st July, 1919. He will receive the assistance of the Office of the Acting Quartermaster General in arranging and completing all details pertaining to the transportation and subsistence of the Regiment.

The Regiment will report in camp on the 5th July, at such hour as determined by the Regimental Commander, fully equipped for field service.

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment will submit his scheme of instruction and exercises to this office prior to date of departure for approval.

Upon completion of tour of duty, the Regimental Commander will time the return of the several units of his Regiment so that all units thereof will reach their respective home stations before midnight, 14th July, 1919.

II. Major *S. Griffith Davis*, Medical Corps, Maryland State Guard, upon his own application is hereby relieved from further duty with the Maryland State Guard and is returned to the retired list, Maryland National Guard.

III. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

1st Lieutenant *Martin J. S. Cromwell*, Medical Corps, to be Major, Medical Corps, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 18th June, 1919.

1st Lieutenant *Matthew M. Jones*, Infantry, to be Captain, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 18th June, 1919.

1st Sergeant *Leo H. Badart*, Company "G," 2nd Infantry to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 18th June, 1919.

Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office, Major Cromwell, Captain Jones and Lieutenant Badart will report in person to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 23rd June, 1919.

General Orders
No. 3.

LLLL

I. The following named officers of the Maryland State Guard, having tendered their resignations the same are hereby accepted and they are honorably discharged as of the dates set opposite their respective names:

- 1st Lieutenant *Samuel R. Douglass*, Infantry, 21st June, 1919;
- 1st Lieutenant *Charles R. Buckley*, Infantry, 21st June, 1919;
- 2nd Lieutenant *Christian F. Dammeyer*, Infantry, 21st June, 1919.

II. Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commission has been issued:

1st Sergeant *Vaughn D. Russell*, Company M, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, M. S. G., with rank from 23rd June, 1919.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office Lieutenant Russell will report, by letter, to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 7th July, 1919.

General Orders

No. 4.

Under authority of Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 26, Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Extraordinary Session, 1917, the following commissions have been issued:

2nd Lieutenant *Clyde L. Hawver*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 7th July, 1919;

2nd Lieutenant *Samuel S. Feldman*, Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 7th July, 1919;

Sergeant *George B. Shipley*, Company I, 2nd Infantry, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 7th July, 1919;

Sergeant *Andrew Crisp*, Company I, 2nd Infantry, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, with rank as such from 7th July, 1919.

Upon acceptance of their commissions and filing their oaths of office the above named officers will report in person to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, for duty and assignment.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 9th July, 1919.

General Orders

No. 5.

1st Lieutenant *Arnold Vaughn Harner*, Infantry, Maryland State Guard, having tendered his resignation, the same is accepted and he is hereby Honorably Discharged as of the 9th July, 1919.

II. The following officers holding probationary commissions in the *Maryland State Guard*, having successfully passed examinations in their respective grades as provided in Special Orders No. 1, A. G. O., c. s., their respective commissions are hereby made permanent:

Captain *Alfred Colona*, Infantry,

“ *Herschel O. Halbert* “

“ *John E. Hoga*, “

“ *John B. Ripperc* “

“ *James W. Scott*, “

“ *George C. Slagle*, “

“ *Charles R. Waldecker*, “

“ *Frank W. Wellein*, “

1st Lieutenant *Arthur Eby*, Infantry,

“ *Robert Garrett*, “

“ *Matthew M. Jones*, “

(subsequently commissioned and qualified as Captain.)

“ *William E. Jones*, “

“ *Victor A. Pyles*, “

“ *Orlando Ridout*, “

“ *William Smith*, “

“ *Paul J. Trinite*, “

“ *Harry M. Webb*, “

“ *Martin Weisman*, “

“ *Martin J. S. Cromwell*, Medical Corps, (subsequently commissioned Major, Medical Corps).

“ *Leonard K. Hirshberg*, Medical Corps,

2nd Lieutenant *Robert H. McCauley*, Infantry,

“ *Clyde L. Hauer*, “

(subsequently commissioned and qualified as 1st Lieutenant).

“ *James A. Marrian*, “

“ *Thomas McK. Miere*, “

“ *Walter F. Pohl*, “

“ *Walter R. Swift*, “

“ *Albert Tawney*, “

The following officers holding probationary commissions in the *Maryland State Guard*, having failed to obtain in examinations in their respective grades the required minimum percentages, nevertheless demonstrated aptitude in a majority of subjects examined in and upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners they are hereby continued for re-examination in their respective grade at the next session of the Board:

Captain *Albert S. F. Barnett*, Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant *John Burkloe Brown*, Infantry.

The following officers holding probationary commissions in the *Maryland State Guard* were excused from attendance at the last session of the Board of Examiners and their respective probationary commissions are hereby continued with instructions to report to the next session of the Board for examination in their respective grades:

Captain *Charles W. L. McDermott*, Infantry.

“ *John F. King*, “

“ *Crain E. Smott*, “

1st Lieutenant *Frank L. Bentz*, “

“ *H. S. Thompson*, “

“ *H. T. Fallon*, “

2nd Lieutenant *Carroll Garman*, “

“ *Samuel S. Feldman*, “

(subsequently commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Infantry).

The following officer holding a probationary commission in the *Maryland State Guard* having failed to report for examination as required by the Militia Law of Maryland, and pursuant to orders issued thereunder, his probationary commission is hereby revoked as of the 9th July, 1919, and he ceases to be an officer from and after the aforesaid date:

2nd Lieutenant *Charles E. King*, Infantry;

III. The following officers of the *National Guard of Maryland*, on the Unassigned List, having heretofore been commissioned in either the United States Army or the United States Navy, their respective commissions in the National Guard of Maryland (U. L.) are hereby declared vacated from and after this date:

Captain *Richard B. Clayton*, Infantry, U. L.

“ *Oswald A. Greager*, “ “

“ *Thomas R. Palmer*, “ “

“ *William H. Vickers*, “ “

1st Lieutenant *Charles W. Rauchenbach*, M. C., U. L.,

2nd Lieutenant *Robert G. L. Welch*, Infantry, U. L.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ANNAPOLIS, 8th October, 1919.

General Orders

No. 6.

I. The following commission in the National Guard of Maryland has been issued:

John deP. Dour, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be Major, Quartermaster Corps, National Guard of Maryland, with rank as such from 22nd September, 1919.

Upon acceptance of his commission and filing his oath of office, Major Dour will wait for further orders from this Office.

II. Colonel *Charles A. Little*, who commanded the 1st Infantry, National Guard of Maryland, when this regiment was drafted into Federal service 5th August, 1917, and who was the Commanding Officer of the 115th Infantry, U. S. Army, at Camp McClellan, Alabama, after the organization of this regiment from the 1st, 4th and 5th Infantry regiments, National Guard of Maryland, was discharged from Federal service by reason of his having reached the age of retirement, sixty-four years.

Colonel Little's long and faithful service to the State of Maryland, as published below is greatly appreciated and he having requested to be placed upon the Retired List of Maryland, in recognition of the conscientious, efficient and loyal service of Colonel Little, he is given the Brevet rank of Brigadier General and placed upon the Retired List with said brevet rank as of the date of his retirement from active service.

SERVICE RECORD

IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, MARYLAND.

Commissioned, Captain, Infantry (1st Infantry), 7 June, 1887;
 Commissioned, Captain, Paymaster (1st Infantry), 29 May, 1891;
 Commissioned, Major, Infantry (1st Infantry), 23 July, 1892;
 Commissioned Major, Infantry (1st Infantry), 18 July, 1901;
 Subscribed to National Guard Oath (Act 3rd June, 1916), 24 June, 1916.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Spanish-American War—

Major, 1st Maryland, U. S. V. I., mustered in, 17 May, 1898;
 mustered out, 29 February, 1899.

Mexican Border Duty—

Colonel, 1st Maryland Infantry, mustered in, 28 June, 1916;
 mustered out, 4 November, 1916.

War of 1917-1918:

Colonel, 1st Maryland Infantry, mustered in, 25 July, 1917;
drafted, 5th August, 1917;

Colonel, 115th Infantry, U. S. A., appointed 27th September, 1917;

Discharged (under law relating to age limit for retirement), 28th
February, 1918.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 31st October, 1919.

General Orders

No. 7.

I. Upon his individual application Lieutenant Colonel *Harvey E. Jones* (late of the United States Army, and formerly a Major in the National Guard, Maryland), is hereby placed upon the Retired List, National Guard of Maryland, in the grade formerly held in the National Guard of this State, *Major Infantry*, as of 28th August, 1919.

Lieutenant Colonel Jones' service record is as follows:

In the Service of the United States.

Mexican Border Service:

Mustered in, 1st July, 1916.

Mustered out, 26th Septembber, 1916, (as C. O. Machine Gun Co., 4th Maryland Infantry.)

War of 1917-1918:

Mustered in, 31 March, 1917, (as Capt. Infantry, Adjutant, 4th Maryland Infantry.)

Drafted into U. S. Army, 5th August, 1917 (as Major, Infantry, with 4th Maryland Infantry.)

Promoted Lieut. Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A., 12th February, 1919.

Discharged from active service, U. S. Army, to Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, 27th August, 1919.

In the Service of the State of Maryland.

Enlisted Co. H, 4th Maryland Infantry, 2nd January, 1895.

Reenlisted (same company and regiment) 2nd January, 1898.

Reenlisted (same company and regiment) 2nd January, 1901.

Served in grades of private, corporal, sergeant and ordnance sergeant.

Commissioned and qualified, 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, 14th October, 1902.

Commissioned and qualified, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, 1st July, 1903.

Commissioned and qualified Captain, Infantry, 12th February, 1904.

Resigned to accept commission as battalion adjutant, infantry; commissioned and qualified as 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Infantry, 31st May, 1907; commissioned and qualified as Captain and Commissary, Subsistence Department, 21st February, 1913; assigned to duty, Adjutant, 4th Maryland Infantry, 12th March, 1917.

Commissioned and qualified, Major, Infantry, 13th July, 1917.

II Upon his individual application Captain *Herbert A. Smith* (late of the United States Army, and formerly a Captain, Infantry, National Guard of Maryland), is hereby placed upon the Retired List National Guard, Maryland, in the grade of Captain, Infantry, as of 26th October, 1919.

Captain Smith's service record is as follows:

In the Service of the United States.

Spanish-American War:

Mustered in, 14th May, 1898.

Mustered out, 22nd October, 1898 (as Private, Co. M, 5th Maryland U. S. V. I.)

Mexican Border Service:

Mustered in, 1st July, 1916 (as Captain and Adjutant, 5th Maryland Infantry.)

Mustered out, 24th February, 1917.

War of 1917-1918:

Mustered in, 20th April, 1917 (as Captain, Infantry, C. O., Co. E, 5th Maryland Infantry.)

Drafted into U. S. Army, 5th August, 1917.

In the Service of the State of Maryland.

Enlisted, Company M, 5th Maryland Infantry, 19 April, 1908.

Reenlisted (same company and regiment), 19 April, 1901.

Served in grades of private, company quartermaster sergeant and 1st sergeant.

Commissioned and qualified, 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, 17th November, 1903.

Commissioned and qualified, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, 20th November, 1906.

Commissioned and qualified, Captain, Infantry, 4th March, 1911.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 1st November, 1919.

General Orders

No. 8.

Re-organization of the National Guard of Maryland.

I. The following Executive Order of The Governor is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Executive Department,

Annapolis, 31st October, 1919.

Executive Order:

WHEREAS, The Militia Bureau, War Department, under authority of the Secretary of War, has promulgated the provisions for the re-organization of the National Guard and has allotted, under said provisions, certain units to compose the National Guard of Maryland, beginning within the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1920, with proportional increments annually thereafterwards, and,

WHEREAS, The Adjutant General of the State has informed me that the Military Department of the State is prepared to proceed with the organization of the units above referred to, it is,

THEREFORE ORDERED, by virtue of authority contained in Article 65, Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, designated the "MILITIA LAW," that The Adjutant General of Maryland forthwith proceed with the organization of the National Guard of Maryland, and he is hereby empowered to use all available means to this end.

(Signed:) EMERSON C. HARRINGTON.

II. The National Guard of Maryland, until otherwise ordered, shall consist of the following units:

- (a) The authorized State staff corps and departments.
- (b) One Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
- (c) Two regiments of infantry, whose numerical designation shall be 1st Maryland Infantry, National Guard, and 5th Maryland Infantry, National Guard, respectively.
- (d) Two batteries of Field Artillery, whose designation shall hereafter be determined and announced.
- (e) One Field Hospital Company (motorized), whose designation shall hereafter be determined and announced.

The organization of all units of the National Guard of Maryland shall be strictly in accordance with the "National Guard Regulations, Militia Bureau, War Department," (edition, 1919), and such changes thereof as may be announced by the Militia Bureau.

The Headquarters of the 5th Maryland Infantry will be at the 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore. Pending the organization of this regiment and the disbandment of the 2nd Infantry, Maryland State Guard, the armory will be occupied by the two organizations and under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Infantry.

The Headquarters of the 1st Maryland Infantry will be at Bel Air, Maryland, and the units of the regiment will be recruited outside of Baltimore City.

III. The following commissions have been issued in the National Guard of Maryland:

Charles D. Gaither, of Howard County, Maryland, to be Brigadier General, National Guard, Maryland, with rank as such from 22nd December, 1917.

Washington Bowie, Jr., of Baltimore County, Maryland, to be Colonel, Infantry, National Guard, Maryland, with rank as such from 22nd June, 1919.

Milton A. Reckord, of Harford County, Maryland, to be Colonel, Infantry, National Guard, Maryland, with rank as such from 29th June, 1919.

IV. Brigadier General Charles D. Gaither having accepted his commission, taken the required oath of office and reported to this office for duty, will hold himself in readiness for subsequent orders from this office.

Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., having accepted his commission, taken the required oath of office and reported to this office for duty, will at once proceed with the organization of the 5th Maryland Infantry.

Colonel Milton A. Reckord having accepted his commission, taken the required oath of office and reported to this office for duty, will at once proceed with the organization of the 1st Maryland Infantry.

V. As the several units of each regimental organization are ready for muster in, Federal recognition, etc., the commanding officer concerned will at once forward to this office a muster roll of the unit with his recommendation as to inspection of the same, and await further instructions from this office.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ANNAPOLIS, 3rd November, 1919.

General Orders

No. 9.

I. The following officers holding probationary commissions in the *Maryland State Guard* having successfully passed examinations in their respective grades as provided for in Special Orders, No. 8, A. G. O., c. s., their respective commissions are hereby made permanent:

Captain *John F. King*, Infantry.

Captain *Albert S. E. Barnett*, Infantry.

Captain *M. Marshall Jones*, Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant *George R. Shipley*, Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant *Carroll Gorman*, Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant *Leo H. Badart*, Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant *J. Burkloe Brown*, Infantry.

1st Lieutenant *Robert B. Johnstone*, Medical Corps.

The following officer holding a probationary commission in the *Maryland State Guard* having failed to obtain in his examination the required minimum percentages, nevertheless demonstrated aptitude in a majority of subjects examined in, and upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners he is hereby continued for re-examination in his grade at the next session of the Board.

2nd Lieutenant *Vaughn D. Russell*, Infantry.

The following officers holding probationary commissions in the *Maryland State Guard* were excused from attendance at the last session of the Board of Examiners and their respective commissions are hereby continued with instructions to report to the next session of the Board for examination in their respective grades:

1st Lieutenant *Clyde L. Hauer*, Infantry.

1st Lieutenant *Samuel S. Feldman*, Infantry.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

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STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 18th November, 1919.

General Orders

No. 10

The following commissions have been issued in the *National Guard Reserve, Maryland*.

George E. A. Fairley, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be Major, Engineers, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 6th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of 6th November, 1919. Qualified (oath of office) 6th November, 1919.

George W. Norris, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 8th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of 6th November, 1919. Qualified (oath of office) 8th November, 1919.

William T. Benson, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 6th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of 6th November, 1919. Qualified (oath of office) 6th November, 1919.

The above appointments are made, and commissions issued, subject to the physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. The requirement as to tests for moral and professional fitness are waived by the War Department and the State of Maryland.

Change of permanent residence address must be at once communicated to this office.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ANNAPOLIS, 25th November, 1919.

General Orders

No. 11.

Section

Organization of National Guard (see also G. O. No. 8, c. s.)..... I
Commissions issued in National Guard Reserve..... II

I. In connection with *General Orders No. 8, A. G. O., c. s.*, (re-organization of the National Guard of Maryland) the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

- (a) *Field Artillery.* The units thereof will be horse-drawn and equipped with 75 mm. guns.
- (b) *Field Hospital Company.* Will be motorized and will follow the organization prescribed in Column 8, Table No. 37, of the Tables of Organization, dated 3rd May, 1917.
- (c) *Medical Officers.* For the authorized units (G. O. No. 8, herein referred to) will be selected and appointed, and utilized to make the necessary physical examinations. They will be extended Federal recognition if qualified under the National Guard Regulations, Militia Bureau, W. D., 1919.
- (d) *State Staff Corps and Departments.* The personnel for is as prescribed in paragraph 144, National Guard Regulations, 1919, for two regiments.
- (e) *Requisition for the necessary equipment* for the authorized units (G. O. No. 8, herein referred to) will be forwarded by the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer direct to the Militia Bureau, War Department. Copy of same will be furnished for the files of this office.
- (f) *Inspection for Federal Recognition.* When an organization is ready for inspection for Federal recognition the provisions of paragraph 153 (d), National Guard Regulations, 1919, will be complied with. This section reads as follows:

“(d) An inspection by a Regular Army Officer is required prior to Federal recognition. When a State is ready to have an organization inspected report will be made to the Militia Bureau, and the department commander will be directed by the War Department to cause the inspection to be made. The inspector will verify the members from the enlistment papers (Form 22-1, A. G. O.), check the proportion of one year and

three year enlistments, and see that all the men presented have been properly examined physically (Form 135-1, A. G. O.) and properly enlisted, and that their general appearance is satisfactory. He will make such inquiry and examination of the officers as will enable him to report upon their qualifications and suitability for the grade in which they have been commissioned, and will report his conclusions on each officer under head 'Remarks' on Form 113, M. B. He will base his recommendation as to recognition upon compliance by the organization with the conditions set forth above. Should the result of his inspection justify Federal recognition, the inspector will, upon its conclusion, administer the dual oath, unless there is conclusive proof that the enlistment oath has been administered by a National Guard officer who has been extended Federal recognition by the Militia Bureau. Upon completion of the inspection he will mail his report (Form 113, W. D., M. B.) with a complete roster of the company, troop, battery or detachment (Form 104 with Form 92, M. B., for officers of the Medical Department, Form 108, M. B., for all other officers) and his recommendations to the department commander for transmission to the Militia Bureau. On Form 113, W. D., M. B., under the heading 'Remarks,' information concerning the administration of the dual oath should be set forth fully. The name or names of the National Guard officer or officers administering the oaths will be fully stated "

When the roster mentioned in the above quoted section is prepared, one copy of the same will be prepared at the same time and forwarded to this Office with a *copy* (unsigned by the recruit) of each enlistment paper of each enlisted man whose name appears upon the roster, for the permanent files of this Office.

II. The following commissions have been issued in the *National Guard Reserve*:

Daniel J. Murphy, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be Captain, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 13th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of same date, and has qualified (oath of office) as of same date.

Arthur T. Krch, Esq., of Frederick County, Maryland, to be 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 7th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of same date, and has qualified (oath of office) as of same date.

Thomas Carroll Worthington, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 18th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of same date. and has qualified (oath of office) as of same date.

The above appointments are made, and commissions issued, subject to the physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. The requirements as to tests for moral and professional fitness are waived by the War Department and by the State of Maryland..

Change of permanent residence address must be at once communicated to this Office.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ANNAPOLIS, 4th December, 1919.

General Orders

No. 12.

Section

<i>Appointments in the National Guard Reserve, Maryland.....</i>	I
<i>Retirement of Major Samuel J. Fort.....</i>	II

I. The following commissions have been issued in the *National Guard Reserve, Maryland*:

Thomas R. Palmer, Esq., of Allegany County, Maryland, to be Major, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 7th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of the same date. Qualified (oath of office) as of the same date.

Henry F. Robb, Esq., of Baltimore City Maryland, to be Major, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 19th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of the same date. Qualified (oath of office) as of the same date.

Ennalls Waggaman, Esq., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to be Captain, Quartermaster Corps, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 17th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of the same date. Qualified (oath of office) as of the same date.

Nathan R. Warthan, Esq., of Montgomery County, Maryland, to be First Lieutenant, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 21st November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of the same date. Qualified (oath of office) as of the same date.

David R. Peterson, Esq., of Baltimore City, Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, Infantry, National Guard Reserve, Maryland, with rank as such from 15th November, 1919. Federal recognition extended as of the same date. Qualified (oath of office) as of the same date.

The above appointments are made, and commissions issued, subject to the physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. The requirements as to tests for moral and professional fitness are waived by the War Department and by the State of Maryland.

Change of permanent residence address must be at once communicated to this office.

II. Upon his individual application Major *Samuel J. Fort* (formerly of the National Guard of Maryland and late of the United States Army), is hereby placed upon the Retired List, National Guard of Maryland, in the grade formerly held in the National Guard, Major, Ordnance Department, as of 16th April, 1919.

Major Fort's service record is as follows:

In the Service of the United States.

War of 1917-1918:

Major, Ordnance Department;

Drafted into U. S. Army, 26th April, 1918;

Honorably discharged, 15th April, 1919.

In the Service of the State of Maryland.

Enlisted, Troop A, Maryland Cavalry, 29 June, 1898;

Reenlisted, Troop A, Maryland Cavalry, 29 June, 1901;

Serving in the grades of private, corporal and sergeant to 28th September, 1902, upon which date he was honorably discharged to accept a commission.

Commissioned Major, Ordnance Department, 29 September, 1902, with service continuous in this rank and department to date of draft into United States Army (26 April, 1918).

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

HENRY M. WARFIELD,

Official:

The Adjutant General.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1917, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, (CHAPTER NO. 851, ACTS OF 1912), OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND AND ALLOTMENTS TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES.

1917.

Oct. 1—To balance as per last report.....\$ 22,147.86
 Amount of appropriation for the fiscal
 year ending 30th September, 1918..... 115,000.00

1918.

Sept. 30—Interest on deposits 255.78
 Armory Rents 521.20
 Rent, State Rifle Range 1,425.00
 Maryland Council of Defense for or-
 ganizing and equipping 2nd Regt. Md.
 State Guard *100,147.57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 30—By expenses of The Adjutant General's Office	\$9,296.87
General Expenses	589.23
First Infantry, maintenance of Armories and incidental expenses	14,357.93
Fourth Infantry, maintenance of Armory and incidental expenses	3,441.60
Fifth Infantry, maintenance of Armory and incidental expenses	7,237.55
Armory, Pikesville	1,309.75
Medical Department	2.05
Armory, 1st Separate Company	243.35
Inauguration, 1917	487.91
State Rifle Team	854.69
Field Artillery	343.00
Armory, Coast Artillery	665.48
Mobilization, 1917	541.66
Howard Street Armory	224.95
Brigade Headquarters	501.39
State Rifle Range	1,162.55
Military Storehouse	3,265.88
Organizing and Equipping Maryland St. Guard	102,016.08
Repairs, Armory, Salisbury	4,531.25
Camp Waters (2nd Regt., M. S. G.)....	18,230.40
Second Regiment, M. S. G.....	6,530.21
Unused Balance of Appropriation.....	25,000.00
Balance	38,664.63
	<hr/>
	\$239,498.41 \$239,498.41

NAVAL MILITIA, NATIONAL GUARD OF MARYLAND.

1917.

Oct. 1—To Balance as per last report.....\$ 5,199.61
 Amount of appropriation for the fiscal
 year ending 30th September, 1918.... 10,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1918.

Sept. 30—Maintenance of Armory and incidental expenses	1,565.41	
Unused Balance, appropriation	10,000.00	
Balance	3,634.20	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 15,199.61	\$ 15,199.61

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF THE ALLOTMENTS TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND OF THE APPROPRIATION MADE BY CONGRESS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES.

1917.

Oct. 1—To Balance of the allotments to the State of Maryland under Act of January 21, 1903 (Sec. 1661, R. S.) for Army, Equipping and Promotion of Rifle Practice\$ 692.17

1918.

June 30—By unused Balance of appropriation.	\$	692.17
	<hr/>	
	\$	692.17

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF THE APPROPRIATION TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND UNDER SECTION 67, ACTS 3, JUNE 1916.

1917.

Oct. 1—To Balance of appropriation under Sec. 67 for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1918\$ 26,080.05

1918.

Jan. 8—Amount received, lost property	161.35	
June 30—By Publication		\$.40
Unused balance of appropriation.....		26,241.00
	<hr/>	
	\$ 26,241.40	\$ 26,241.40

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF THE APPROPRIATION TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND UNDER SECTION 83, ACTS 3, JUNE, 1916.

1917.

Oct. 1—To Balance of appropriation under Section 83 for fiscal year ending June 30th,
1918\$ 30,035.85

1918.

June 30—By unused balance of appropriation...		\$ 30,035.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 30,035.85	\$ 30,035.85

MARYLAND NAVAL MILITIA

1918.

Oct. 1—To Balance as per last report	\$ 3,634.20
Interest earned	99.00

1919.

Sept. 30—By Balance		\$ 3,733.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 3,733.20	\$ 3,733.20

APPENDIX NO. 25—Part Two.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1918, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

1918.

Oct. 1—To Balance as per last report.....	\$ 38,664.63
Amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1919...	92,750.00

1919.

Jan. 18—Refund by Md. Council of Defense, account, equipment, Md. State Guard.	1,540.59
Sept. 30—Sale, unserviceable State Property...	1,131.14
Refund by State Armory Commission, account, insurance, equipment and repairs, Armories	4,026.88
Interest earned	439.69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 30—By expenses of The Adjutant General's Office	8,500.05
General Expenses	985.78
Inspector-General's Department	33.17
Board of Examiners	223.46
Military Storehouse	3,792.06
State Rifle Range	1,322.60
Repairs, State Armories	11,418.46
Maintenance, State Armories	25,066.48
Maintenance of Armories, not State owned	7,034.17
Maryland State Guard	28,069.94
Tour Duty, Easton	761.44
Unexpended appropriation	7,488.09
Balance	43,857.23
	<hr/>
	\$138,552.93 \$138,552.93



